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The Daily Commercial

FROM WAYNESBURG, PA.

A Man Sixty Years Old Attempts to Murder His Wife---He Afterwards Hangs Himself.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Atlantic and Pacific Line.]
WAYNESBURG, Pa., April 15, 1867.

Martin Cane, a man of over sixty years of age, residing near Mount Morris in this county, last night struck his wife, while sleeping, two blows with an axe, and afterwards committed suicide. He was discovered about eleven P. M., hanging to a tree near the house. The doctors say his wife can live but a few hours. J.

HAVE WE A LEGISLATOR?—The Philadelphia *Press* asks the question, "Have we a legislator among us?" and refers to the fact that the Legislature adjourned without providing a large reward for the murderers of the brothers Zook, in Mississippi. This, it claims, was a national matter, involving the question whether the citizens of Pennsylvania are citizens of the United States; and if so, what the citizenship is practically worth. The defeat of the measure is wholly attributable to the Democratic minority, who objected it off the calendar at the last moment.

WE are glad to see that the Parisian lodging-house and hotel keepers are likely to be disappointed in their purposes to fleece strangers who shall visit the Great Exhibition this spring. They have made extensive preparations for the accommodation of visitors, and have advanced their prices in proportion to the expected demand for accommodations, and perhaps much beyond this. This being now generally understood, visitors are properly cautions, and it is thought will make their stay in Paris as short as possible during the coming season, and thus disappoint these greedy publicans.

MEETINGS against Chinese labor continue to be held in San Francisco. The president of one of them said: "One trade (the cigar-making) had been entirely broken up by the Chinese, and now they were invading other branches, and it was impossible to go into a shoe manufactory or tailor shop without finding from one to a dozen of the pig-tail Chinese engaged in some labor which could be better done by so me needy white man. I will not censure the ladies, who do a great wrong by employing Chinese servants. They may not know what they have done and are doing to drive the honest working-girls from the kitchen into places that should not be mentioned to ears polite."

"CURCULIO" ON FRUIT TREES.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, a discussion took place on the best method of destroying curculio on fruit trees, when a gentleman stated that if a hole was bored in the body of the tree, and the hole filled with sulphur, it would so infect the tree that no insect or worm would live upon it. Upon some doubt being expressed as to the efficacy of the "preventative," he said that he had tried the remedy, and he spoke from experience. The chairman remarked that if this be a sure preventative, it was worth millions to the country, and we need never lack a supply of fruit in the future.

R. F. DUDDALE gave an interesting description of the new aerial locomotive apparatus invented by Jean Baptiste Lassie, before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art. It is claimed by this invention that two great problems of aerial navigation have been solved: that of buoyancy, or the power of ascending and descending at will without loss of the power required for doing it, and horizontal progression. The ship is propelled on the principle of rifled projectiles in ordnance; air, which is pumped in or expelled at pleasure, furnishing the ballast. The buoyant power is gas.

IN an English railway car, a short time since, an individual who persisted in smoking a cigar after he had been requested not to do so, was summarily ejected by the outraged passengers. The aggrieved smoker caused the arrest of one of his assailants, and charged him with assault and battery. The Mayor, before whom the case was tried, decided that the smoker had given sufficient provocation for the assault, and he was doubtful if he would not be compelled to lock *him* up for assault and battery in puffing smoke in other people's faces.

CONSIDERING that the Russian treaty was acted upon in executive session, the circumstances of the debate and final vote are leaking out in a surprising manner. It is now stated that ten Senators spoke against the treaty and ten voted to postpone it until December, postponement being regarded by its friends as equivalent to rejection, at least by doubtful Messrs. Fessenden and Ferry voted against it.

PEOPLE generally do not know that some ladies wear false lips, made of pink india rubber, which are attached to the lips in a manner which defies detection, and which give a pretty pouting appearance to the mouth. There is a way to test lips and detect the counterfeit, but may ladies might object to the operation, unless it were performed by very near relatives.

THERE is a probability that Governor Oglesby will convene the Legislature of Illinois in special session in order to pass a law for the taxation of National Bank stock held in that State, in accordance with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, passing null and void the present statute for this purpose.

IRON ROLLING MILL.—The Marietta *Register* says: The arrangements are about complete for the erection of an Iron Rolling Mill here, this season. It will be located at Mile Run, between the railroad and the Ohio River.

STATE ITEMS.

Since the removal of the obstructions in the Susquehanna, the shad are slow in coming up. A shad was caught ten days ago, six miles below Bedford, in the Raystown branch of the Juniata—the first since the completion of the canal.

Bedford county, it is claimed, does not owe the State of Pennsylvania a farthing for taxes, and that the entire debt of the county is not above five thousand dollars.

"Hiram" the baby elephant, belonging to Thayer & Noyes, suddenly took sick on Saturday morning and died that night at about one o'clock. This will be a severe loss to Messrs. Thayer & Noyes, but there is another little elephant for sale in New York, and Dr. Thayer has gone after it.

Michael S. Lynch, a man possessed of some property, entered the restaurant of John Sweeney, in Tidioute, Saturday night, 6th inst., and called for oysters, stating that he had no money with him. Mr. Sweeney refused the oysters, when Lynch said he would make him. He finally was then ejected from the restaurant when he drew a revolver and, it is alleged, discharged one barrel at Sweeney, the ball striking him in the side and inflicting a serious if not fatal injury. Lynch was arrested, and committed to jail for trial in default of $5000 bail.

John Hickey has been convicted in the Crawford county court of manslaughter in the second degree, in causing the death of his wife at Titusville some months ago while both were under the influence of liquor.

The extensive mill, recently erected in the vicinity of Williamsport, by the Pennsylvania Marble Company, for sawing block marble, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss reported heavy.

The citizens of Altoona, on Tuesday last, voted against becoming an incorporated city.

The Cambria Iron Company, during the past winter, maintained two night schools at its own expense—one in Millville, under charge of Mr. Harrold, and the other in Cambria city, under Mr. Kriss. Both schools were largely attended and well conducted.

The wife of William Orms, of the Fourth ward, Johnstown, attempted to commit suicide last Monday by cutting her throat with a shoemaker's knife. A fit of insanity, caused by continued ill-health, was the cause of the attempt.

Voores, Moore & Co., having failed to take the Portage Iron Works on the first instant, according to their contract, they will be continued by Mr. Musselman, as heretofore.

Mr. John Young, of Allegheny township, Clair county, died on the 5th inst., from a dose of arsenic, administered through malice by some person unknown. The wife and daughter of deceased have been arrested, charged with a knowledge of the crime.

The whole town of Stormstown, in Halfmoon alley, Center county, was consumed by fire on unday last. It consisted of fourteen houses, ncluding three stores and two hotels. The fire roke out about an out oven. The day being ery windy the flames soon spread.

Burd Patterson, Esq., a well known citizen of huylkill county, and one of the pioneers in he coal business, died at his residence in Pottsille on Saturday, March 30th, in the 79th year f his age. He was a leading man in huylkill county for the last forty years.

The owners of the Ephrata Mountain Spring roperty have the consolence to ask $115,000 or the place in view of its purchase by the tate for a Soldier's Home. Senator Billingsle, who lives within sight of the property, ays it is not worth half that amount.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1867. NO. 185.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Constitutionality of the Late Act.

The Mississippi Injunction Bill Not Received.

Reason---The President Was Made a Party.

The Georgia Bill will be Received.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1867.

The Mississippi Injunction Case.

The Supreme Court decided the Mississippi injunction case at noon to-day. A number of prominent persons were present, and inside the bar were Charles O'Conner, Judge Black, Caleb Cushing, Montgomery Blair, the Attorney General, General Butler and several Senators. Leave to file the bill was refused, solely upon the ground that the President was made a party. The Court declined to go into any other question. It gave notice it would receive the bill in the Georgia case, as the President is not a party to that case. The Attorney General made no objection. A thorough argument, therefore, may be expected in this case for and against the injunction. The question of jurisdiction and the reconstruction law will both be discussed. In granting a hearing the Court by no means admits that it has jurisdiction of the subject. In the Mississippi case it in effect decided that whether the President was doing wrongly or not, the Court would not interfere with him in the exercise of his duty as an Executive officer. In the Georgia case the counsel understood the Court to hold that there is nothing in the position of the Department Commander to prevent an injunction, if he is acting in an unconstitutional manner, and if the Court has jurisdiction over the subject. A final decision cannot be expected for two weeks. The Court, it is expected, will hold that it has no jurisdiction.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State of Mississippi vs. Andrew Johnson and E. O. C. Ord, on motion for leave to file a bill, as follows:

A motion was made some days since in behalf of the State of Mississippi for leave to file a bill in behalf of the State, praying this Court perpetually to enjoin and restrain Andrew Johnson and E. O. C. Ord, commanding in the District of Mississippi and Arkansas, from executing or in any manner carrying out certain acts of Congress. The acts referred to are those of March 2d and March 23d, 1867, commonly known as the reconstruction acts. The Attorney General objected to the leave asked upon the grounds that no bill which makes the President a defendant, and seeks an injunction against him to restrain the performance of his duties, should be allowed to be filed. This motion has been fully argued, and we will now dispose of it. We shall limit our inquiry to the grounds presented by the objection, without expending an opinion on the broader issues discussed in the argument, whether in any case the President of the United States may be required by process of this Court, to perform purely ministerial duties imposed upon him by law and enforceable in any case otherwise than by impeachment for crime. The single point to which inquires consideration is this: Can the President be restrained from carrying out the several acts of Congress alleged to be unconstitutional? It is assumed in counsel for the State of Mississippi that the President, in the execution of the reconstruction acts, is required to perform a mere ministerial duty. In this assumption, we do not think, a proper view of the terms ministerial and executive, which are by no means equivalent in import. A ministerial duty, the performance of which may be required or prescribed by the head of a department by judicial process, is one in respect to which nothing is left to discretion. It is a simple, definite duty, arising under conditions admitted or proved to exist, and imposed by law.

The case of Marbury versus Madison, Secretary of the State, (First Cranch, 137,) furnishes an illustration. A citizen had been nominated, confirmed and appointed a Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia, and his commission had been made out and sealed. Nothing remained to be done except delivery, and the duty of delivery was imposed by law on the Secretary of State. It was held that the performance of this duty might be enforced by mandamus issuing from the Court having jurisdiction. So in the case of Kendall vs. Postmaster General, vs. Stockton & Stokes (12 Peters, 527). An act of Congress had ordered the Postmaster General to credit Stockton & Stokes with such sums as the Solicitor of the Treasury should find due them, and that officer refused to credit them with sums so found due. It was held that the crediting of the accounts was a mere ministerial duty, the performance of which might be enforced. In each of these cases nothing was left to discretion. There was no room for the exercise of judgment. The law required certain acts done in a single specific act, and that performance, if was held, might be required by mandamus. Very different is the duty of the President in the exercise of the power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, among those which he is charged in the bill. By the first of these acts he is required to assign Generals to command the five military districts, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable officers to discharge their duties under the laws. By the supplementary act, other duties are required of the several commanding Generals, and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial. It is purely executive and political. An attempt on the part of the Judicial department of the Government to enjoin the performance of such duties by the President, might be justly characterized in the language of Chief Justice Marshall as an absurd and excessive extravagance. It is true that in the instance before us, the interposition of the Court is not sought to enforce action by the Executive under constitutional legislation, but to restrain such action under legislation alleged to be unconstitutional. But we are unable to perceive that this circumstance can affect the application of the general principle which forbids judicial interference with the exercise of executive discretion. It was admitted in the argument that application now made to us is without precedent, and this is of much weight against it. And it been supposed at the bar that this Court would have in any case interposed to restrain the execution of an unconstitutional act of Congress, it can hardly be doubted that a motion for such an object would have been heretofore addressed to it. Such occasions have been common. The constitutionality of the act for the annexation of Texas was vehemently denied. It made important and permanent changes in the relations of the several States and sections, and was by many supposed to be productive of disastrous consequences to the country and particular States; but no one seems to have thought of an application for an injunction to restrain the execution of the act by the President. It is difficult to perceive upon what principles the application now before us can be allowed, and similar applications denied. That and other cases could have been denied. The fact that no such application was ever before made in any case indicates the general judgment of the profession that no such interposition of the powers of this Court could be invoked to restrain the execution of such a law by the President? Congress is the legislative department throughout, whereas the President is the executive department. Neither can be restrained in its action by the Judicial department, though the act of both, when performed, is subject in proper cases subject to its cognizance. The impropriety of such interference will be clearly seen upon consideration of its probable consequences.

Suppose the bill filed and injunction prayed for be allowed; if the President refuse obedience, it is needless to observe that the Court is without power to enforce its process. If, on the other hand, the President complies with the order of the Court and refuses to execute acts of Congress, is there not reason that a collision may occur between the executive and legislative departments of the Government? May not the House of Representatives impeach the President for such refusal, and in that case could this Court interfere to prevent the catastrophe, thus endangered by compliance with its mandate, and resist by injunction the Senate sitting the United States from sitting as a court of impeachment? Would not the strange spectacle be offered to public wonder of an attempt by this Court to arrest proceedings in that Court? These questions answer themselves.

If a State may die an original bill in this Court, and it may be true in some cases that such bill may be filed against the United States; but we are fully satisfied that this Court has no jurisdiction of a bill to enjoin the President on the performance of his official duties; and to such bill ought to be received by us. It has been suggested that the bill contains a prayer that if the relief sought cannot be had against Andrew Johnson as President, it may be granted against Andrew Johnson as a citizen of Tennessee; but the allegation that relief against the execution of an act of Congress by the President is relief against its injunction against the execution of an act of Congress by the Department of the Presidential office, cannot be received, whether it describes him as President, or simply as a citizen of a State. The motion for leave to file a bill is therefore denied.

The opinion having been delivered, the Chief Justice announced that the Court would not set on next Friday, but would on Friday, and Thursday would be substituted as motion day. He also added: In the case of the State of Georgia against certain officers, the Attorney General made no objection to filing the bill, and we will therefore grant leave to file that bill.

Mr. Sharkey—If the court please, the objection to the bill which I attempted to file seems to be that it is an attempt to enjoin the President. The bill is not filed, and I can reform it to suit the views of the court and present it again.

Chief Justice—Leave to file the bill is refused. When another bill is presented, it will be considered.

Mr. Sharkey—Do I understand the court to say application can be made on Thursday?

The Chief Justice—On Thursday.

Lottery Swindlers Fined.

BOSTON, April 15.—In the Superior Court today, Judge Morton sentenced Luther M. Harland and James W. Harris, brothers, to pay a fine of $7,000 each for being engaged in the lottery business.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The Constitutional Convention is carried by 10,000 majority. It assembles at Annapolis on the second Wednesday in May.

Dunkirk Harbor Open.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 15.—Dunkirk harbor is now open. The Lake is clear of ice on the south shore of Dunkirk.

Newspaper Office Burned.

BOSTON, April 15.—The office of the *Pilot* newspaper was partially burned this morning. Loss $10,000.

THE *Israelite*, published in Cincinnati, says: "We need no personal Messiah. What benefit could we expect from any Messiah? We do not wish to go back to Palestine, or to submit to any king. What good can we expect from a son of David? We are the children of the Father; we go to no steward, need no guardian, require no mediator, and ask none to plead our cause with our Heavenly Father. We are of Israel."

ATTORNEY GENERAL STANBERY in his address before the Supreme Court said he was directed to say that the President's opposition to the Military Reconstruction Bill ceased when he had vetoed it. Now that it had become a law in a constitutional manner, he regarded it as his duty to see it faithfully executed.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* charges that "Simon Cameron aspires to further political advancement, and to secure it has not hesitated to join hands with Buckalew, Randall and Cowan. So far as the influences of the offices in the close districts can do it, the State has been given to the fusion of Democrats and conservative Republicans."

THE CAPITAL.

General Frank Herron Nominated for Marshal of Louisiana.

The Massachusetts Liquor Cases.

The Nomination of Mr. Raymond to Vienna.

The Commissioner of Agriculture Appointment.

Virginia State Convention on Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1867.

Nominations Made Yesterday.

The President's Secretary took to the Senate to-day nominations to fill every vacancy, provided they are confirmed, now existing in the civil and military offices. It was estimated that more than half would be rejected. The most prominent nomination made was that of Gen. Frank J. Herron as United States Marshal for Louisiana.

Ordered to Duty.

Gen. Rousseau, confirmed last week Brigadier in the regular army, has been ordered to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to relieve Gen. Steele.

The Massachusetts Liquor Cases.

The Supreme Court will take up to-morrow or Wednesday the Massachusetts liquor cases, wherein some 5,000 persons are interested. The question at issue is the protection which the internal revenue tax of two dollars per gallon affords to the tax payer, where his business is prohibited by State or municipal law.

The Austrian Mission.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are disposed to recommend the confirmation of Mr. Raymond as Minister to Austria, provided it be established that Mr. Motley persists in his resignation. It is stated on one hand that he desires to hold on, and is contradicted on the other.

The Agricultural Commissionership.

The Senate spent two hours to-day in discussing the nomination of S. L. Capron, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture, and postponed it until December next. The opinion was expressed in the debate that the agricultural societies throughout the country should unite on a good man for that place, and that the President should nominate the one agreed on. There was a decided majority in favor of displacing the present incumbent.

Virginia State Convention.

The Virginia State Convention, the first one to be held since the passage of the Reconstruction act, meets on Wednesday to nominate State officers.

The Cincinnati Appointments.

The usual nomination for Cincinnati post master was sent to the Senate to-day in the person of Col. W. H. Taylor, heretofore twice rejected. He will be rejected to-morrow. The President has then decided to send in John F. Wiltzie or Col. Jos. S. Wise. The latter was endorsed to-day by all of the ex-offic rs of the Army of the Cumberland now in Washington. All efforts to secure the appointment of Capt. John Sebastian have failed. The President peremptorily declines to nominate him. The name of Alexander Reed as postmaster at Toledo was sent to the Senate to-day. He is a brother of the two Cincinnati, editors of that name, and his confirmation was earnestly opposed by the Toledo politicians.

Consul to Panama.

General Kirby Smith was, to-day, confirmed as Consul to Panama, but he intends to decline the position inasmuch as he did not seek it.

Consul to Havana.

The President appointed Gideon H. Hollister, of Connecticut, Consul General to Havana, Vice Miner, resigned. The salary is six thousand dollars a year, in gold.

Public Land Sales.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that two hundred and thirteen farms, comprising in the aggregate 13,694 acres, were added to the productive force of Arkansas under the act of June 21st, 1866, providing for the disposal of public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

Death of Lincoln.

To-day being the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln, several buildings were draped in mourning, and the flags on all the public buildings, at Gen. Grant's Headquarters, Headquarters Department of Washington, hotels, and many other places throughout the city, were at half mast during the day.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1867.

ABSENCE OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The President sent a message to the Senate, enclosing communications from the Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General and Secretary of State. The former has no information on the subject of the absence of Territorial officers from their posts. The others say such absences have invariably been under leave previously granted, except in the last leave of Governor Cummings, which was applied for by telegraph from Denver, and granted after he reached Washington. The public necessity for such leaves of absence is stated in tables submitted. No part of the expense has been charged to the Government.

THE MISSISSIPPI CASE.

The Supreme Court, to-day, refused to entertain the Mississippi bill against the President, but allowed the Georgia bill to be filed, as the objection did not apply.

SECRETARY SEWARD THANKED.

The Austrian Minister, Count Wydenbruck, has warmly thanked the Secretary of State, for the kindness and promptness with which he acted in the request of the Austrian Emperor, relative to Maximilian.

THE SENATE.

Without transacting any public business, the Senate went into Executive session.

KANSAS INDIANS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will, after the present session, visit the territory west of Kansas with a view of selecting the location of the Indians of that State, and their prompt removal thither. They expect to leave Lawrence about the 20th of May. This act is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Lewis Lambright, Middleton, Ohio; Jno. P. Thomas, Independence, Missouri; Moses Evans, Waukegan, Illinois; R. M. Lewis, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

The Senate rejected the following: Collectors of Internal Revenue—William P. Moore, Third Distalct, Missouri; Allen P. Richardson, Fifth District, Missouri. Postmasters—Abner P. Durbin, Lyons, Iowa; Moses H. Kirby, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Norman K. Brown, Van Wert, Ohio; Lemuel Jeffreys, Wooster, Ohio. Pension Agents—Thomas A. Smith, Macon City, Missouri.

ON WAITING ORDERS.

Captain Edward Lamore has been detached from ordinance duty at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and placed on waiting orders.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, an affidavit alleging the completion of the seventh section of twenty-four miles of that road, and the Government commissioners have been instructed to examine and report on the same.

Thos. Kilby Smith, confirmed last week to Panama, but the act reconsidered, to-day was again confirmed.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

It is understood the Senate postponed the nomination of Colonel Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture until next December. The friends of the present incumbent, Isaac Newton, say he will then be prepared to resign.

ANNIVERSARY.

This being the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln, the depot of equipment and clothing were draped in mourning and flags displayed at half mast. The flags on all the public buildings, General Grant's headquarters, Headquarters of the Department of Washington, and many other places throughout the city were at half mast during the day.

A SUPREME CASE RULE.

A rule of the Supreme Court reads as follows: Process issued out of this Court in any suit in equity shall be served on defendant sixty days before the return of said process. To-day the Court ordered subpœnas to be issued against the defendants in the Georgia bill of complaint case as prayed for by the petitioners. The Court will adjourn in May, and as the sixty days required by the rule cannot occur between now and that time, the return day must necessarily be at the next regular term of Court in December. Further proceedings in the case, according to this interpretation of this rule by legal gentlemen, will therefore be postponed until that time.

NOMINATED.

General Frank J. Herron is nominated for Marshal of Louisiana, and Gideon Hollister, of Connecticut, for Consul to Havana.

EUROPE.

Bismarck's Speech on Napoleon's Negotiation for Luxemburg.

France and Prussia from the English Stand Point.

MOVING TOWARDS WAR.

Count Bismarck's Speech on Napoleon's Negotiation for Luxemburg.

In the session of the North German Parliament, April 1, Herr von Bennigsen rose to question the government relative to the rumored cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to France. Count Bismarck having previously announced his readiness to give an immediate reply to the interpellation.

Herr Bennigsen said: A disquieting rumor is current that Germany is to lose Luxemburg, a birthplace of German princes, and Parliament wishes to learn what attitude the governments of the Confederation intend to adopt in the matter. The question is here of a Federal German fortress and of a German frontier territory, with an essentially German population *which never dreamed of wishing to become French.* The speaker then read a letter from Luxemburg, which was described as a cry of distress to the Parliament, and in which it was asserted that out of two hundred thousand inhabitants there were not two hundred whose language was other than German. Herr Von Bennigsen then continued as follows: Before this question all party differences disappear. *When the integrity of Germany is threatened, all parties will unite and support the Minister President against foreign Powers to the utmost.* We wish for peace, but will not shrink from war if it be necessary *to repel the very first attempt of France to attack our honor.* Let us give a speedy and resolute answer to the warlikeintendencies of France, and we shall stifle them in the bud; to be silent would be weakness. The promise given by the King that not even a German village shall be lost is preserved by the people in grateful remembrance. Let him call upon them, and he will find that they are one. The work of the new constitution can be concluded within a few days if foreign intervention threatens. We do not seek war, and if it breaks out let France be answerable. The German and the French nations could live side by side in peace and prosperity, whereas war would inflict deep wounds; but if France attempts to hinder the work of our reconstruction we will show her that Germany is united.

Count Bismarck in reply said: By the dissolution of the old Confederation the King of Holland acquired full sovereign rights over Luxemburg. There prevails in the Grand Duchy a disinclination to enter the North German Confederacy on account of the military burdens that step would entail. In the higher and highest circles a bad feeling is entertained with regard to the victories of Prussia, and in a dispatch addressed to the Prussian government last October, Holland demanded the evacuation of the fortress of Luxemburg. The government, not wishing to have foreign Princes in the Northern Confederation, has not put any pressure upon the Netherlands. Prussia is willing to negotiate directly with France, and has respected her susceptibilities so far as was consistent with her own honor. The Prussian government does not adopt the opinion that an arrangement can be arrived at between Holland and France; but cannot, on the other hand, assert that the contrary is the case. The question was first officially brought forward in a communication made by the King of Holland to the Prussian Ambassador, asking what position Prussia would take up in case his Majesty should in any way cede his sovereign rights over the Duchy. In reply Prussia declared that she would leave *the responsibility* of such a step to the King of Holland. So far as Prussia is concerned there is no reason to make any declaration on the subject. *Prussia will assure herself of the conditions enumerated by France, and signed with her the treaty of 1839 and by her federal allies, as well as of the state of public opinion as represented by the North German Parliament.* Holland has offered her good offices to further negotiations between France and Prussia, but *they have been declined.* Count Bismarck went on to declare that he was prevented from giving any further explanations by the nature of the affair, and concluded as follows: The North German Confederation governments believe that no *foreign Power will endanger the undoubted rights of Germany, and they hope to protect these rights more safely by peaceful means,* and preserve good relations with foreign Powers. The debates in Parliament shall show the indissoluble ties that exist between the government and the people.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.
Englishmen.

The London *Times*, in a review of the pamphlet by Due d' Aumale, on the war power of France, indulges in some interesting suggestions on the present relations between France and Prussia. We quote:

The question at issue is whether France is or is not sufficiently armed. The Due d'Aumale believes that France is "not so utterly destitute of military institutions as it is now the fashion to represent her, and he strives to prove it. All that is required is a reparation of the organization of their compactness and efficiency, and, if any change is contemplated, it should aim at giving them a strong national development, and grounding them on truly liberal principles. It is certainly a very bold thing to say that *The unity of Germany is accomplished, and the whole French nation is made to share the "pang" with which, according to M. Rouher, the imperial government received the tidings of the subjection of Sadowa.* Germany is far off from France, so far as all the rest of the world is concerned. Why the welfare of a neighboring nation should be looked upon as a calamity by the French, we may profess ourselves at a loss to perceive; but, in whatever light it may be viewed, it is certain that France must put up with the alleged evil as past cure, or that she must set to work for an immediate remedy, or, finally, that she must prepare to grapple for it at some future opportunity. She may make fruitless applications, as she may go to war with her at once, or she may employ several years in adding to those forces which she now seems to consider inadequate to her task.

Senseless as it may appear to us the notion that the growth of Prussia has "taken an inch or so from the stature of France" visibly gains ground in that country, a contingency in which the Duke of Grammont thought it "almost necessity to "draw the sword." As, however, Germany *certainly harbors no hostile designs it is evident that the choice of a proper time for a declaration of hostilities* will be entirely hers, and he has too long reckoned the odds of the conflict not to be aware of its magnitude, or to apprehend its certain issue. The relative position of the two great military powers has not manifestly changed since Sadowa, and, with any rate, the change has not been to the advantage of France. Whatever the real mind of the Emperor may be on the subject, he evidently deems it expedient to divert his people's thoughts from a present outbreak by *the most protected preparations for future hostilities.* 1,200,000 Frenchmen will be arrayed against Prussia at the end of seven years; but the Emperor, in all his transactions, is apt to make sufficient allowance for the work of time. Before the year 1874, he probably calculates, the irritation of the French against the Prussians will have had leisure to subside, and the sword will be *only sharpened against them may thereafter be drawn in alliance with them.*

* * *

Such, in a few words, was the military system in France, and the Due d'Aumale thinks that all sweeping measures such as were found necessary and yet proved inefficient under the First Empire, should not without the most irresistible urgency be adopted by the country. In order to save France under the First Napoleon it would have been much better to prevent that Emperor from rushing to his doom at Madrid and Moscow than to attempt to make up for Spanish and Russian losses by sending nearly a million of raw recruits into the field. "*Freedom,*" the Duke concludes, "*doubles the strength of military institutions, directs and moderates their action.* It has nothing to borrow from them so long as people stand up for their own rights. Its security lies in the force of public opinion, not in the weakness of military establishment." It cannot be expected that the present Emperor of France will recognize the correctness of such views. Charles X., the Emperor believes, fell because he had not sufficient military force within reach, and Louis Philippe had to throne because he had not the heart to use the force he had at hand. As for himself he knew full well that it was by grapeshot that he "saved society," or, in other words, secured supreme power, and he is perhaps not the man to be directed to constitute the army into a means of popular expression. "The strength of a government," he might say, with more truth than he said it, "is the influence of its example," depends on the number of men it can bring into the field." It is on that as on many other grounds that we look upon his bill for the reorganization of the army as an error. His power at home and abroad is based upon *an armed nation" will prove to be a two-edged tool not to be handled without great difficulty and danger either for home or foreign purposes.*

As to foreign affairs it is clear that this vast armament of France has merely been suggested by a misapprehension of the causes that led to the sudden and general collapse of the Austrian power. When Austria broke down so miserably after a seven days' experiment the Emperor Napoleon exhibited mistrust of his existing military institutions, and wished to modify them by an approach to the victorious Prussian system. Both systems, however, can hardly be kept up together with any hope of satisfactory results. The Prussian system was purely defensive; as such it had existed for fifty years before it was put to the test, and then it was only for a short time and limited campaign. The defeat of the Austrians, as the Duc d'Aumale observes, was owing to a variety of causes, not a few of which must be referred rather to their own weakness than to any overwhelming strength of their adversaries. The Prussians themselves seemed aware of the shortcomings of their own organization, and of its unfitness for offensive purposes, and did not venture to bring their forces into the field without important alterations, the principal of which consisted in prolonging the regular service from 2 to 3 years. That the French Emperor has no great faith in a mere militia is evident, from his reluctance to reduce the service of his regular troops to less than five years. But the question is not as to any improvement in the French standing army, for, such as it is, it fears no comparison with the most thoroughly trained troops in Europe. The question is to what extent it is practicable to muster behind the 400,000 men of the present regular establishment a second line of reserve and a third of Garde Nationale Mobile that may constitute any real addition to the already disproportionate military power of France. If reserve men and National Guard men are to be made into real soldiers; if France must needs take the field with from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 men; if, as M. Jules Favre said, the whole country is to be turned into parade ground and barracks, Germany will in the end have little to fear from French hostility. Financial distress and the paralysis of all social and industrial life will suffice to render France powerless for attack, *perhaps even for defense.* A contest between France and Germany at this moment might be a terrible but a doubtful trial. But at the end of seven years, if the present imperial scheme is persevered in, the very possibility of a conflict would be removed, for France *would find the peace of the Second Empire more exhausting than the ruthless wars of the First, and we should have in* 1874 *the prostration of* 1814.

Commercial Anxiety in Paris.

(Paris (April 1) Correspondence of London Times.)

Trade in Paris, and generally throughout France, is far from active. Disquiet and the apprehension of further political complications suffice to account for the stagnation. People are unwilling to embark in any undertaking of importance, because they look with doubt and misgiving on the future. Among the upper commercial classes the belief is that an alliance between Prussia and Russia, spoken of vaguely for some months past, is as certain as the alliance of Prussia with Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden and Wurtemburg; in fact, that France has before her what is termed a "fait accomplis." In such circumstances it is not surprising that French capitalists, never remarkable for great boldness, should be cautious and timid.

Excitement in Luxemburg.

A telegram from Luxemburg of March 30th says:

The current rumors of the cession of the grand duchy of Luxemburg to France are officially declared to be devoid of foundation. Numerous handbills are being circulated here, headed, "*Vive Napoleon,*" "*Vive la France,*" and instigating the inhabitants to acts of violence against the Prussians. Four regiments of troops belonging to the garrison, composed of Nassauers, have revolted. The Governor has been compelled to make humble and serious representations on the subject to the civil authorities of the town.

PRUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.

Berlin (March 30) Correspondence of the London Times.)

While cautiously trying to put off the day when a final and definite answer will have to be returned to the French proposals respecting the cession of Luxemburg, Prussia has thought it as well to protect the coveted prize against a *coup de main.* Orders have been sent to Luxemburg to prepare the casemates for the reception of troops. The posts in the advanced works have been reinforced and provided with drummers and trumpeters. A strong detachment has been told off for work in the fortress arsenal, and all the smithies in the town have received pressing orders from the commandant. Some persons, who manifested their French sympathies in the public thoroughfares by cries of "*Vive le Roi Napoleon III.*" have been arrested by Prussian patrols.

In the meantime, the language of the Berlin Government papers continues as ambiguous as ever, and it is impossible to tell whether the negotiations afloat will lead to any practical result to prevent the French from bringing pending negotiations to a forcible and premature end, or whether they are destined to usher in the inauguration of a government, of a resolute and truly national policy.

No Distinction of Color.

The following is the act passed by the Legislature of this State, at its recent session, making it an offense for railroad corporations within this Commonwealth to make any distinction with their passengers on account of race or color, and punishing said corporations and their agents and employees for the commission of such offense:

SECTION 1. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That on and after the passage of this act, any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, now incorporated or hereafter to be included by their agents, conductors, or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars thus set apart, any person on account of color or race, or that shall, for such reasons compel or attempt to compel any person or persons to occupy any particular part of any or their cars so set apart, shall be liable to an action of debt to the person injured or aggrieved in the sum of five hundred dollars, the same to be recovered in an action of debt as like amounts are by law sued for and recovered.

SEC. 2. That any agent, conductor, or employee of any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or cause to be excluded by their agents, conductors, or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons, on account of color or race, or who shall refuse to carry such person or persons on account of color or race, or shall allow any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

A Plan for Settling Labor Conflicts.

The continued difficulties in England between masters and workmen (to adopt the terms used there) have given rise to a bill, which has already passed the House of Lords, and which, if it should prove successful, may possibly be copied to some degree in our own legislation. The bill provides for the formation, on petition, of a "council of conciliation and arbitration," to whose decisions the same legal effect will be given as is now given to arbitrators and referees. The council is to consist of not less than two masters, and two workmen, nor more than ten of each kind, and chairman, all being of the same trade, and the chairman chosen by the council. The shall have power to hear and determine all questions of dispute and differences between masters and workmen, and any award the councils may make shall be final and conclusive. The same proceedings of distress, sale and imprisonment as are provided by existing acts of Parliament shall be had toward enforcing every such award (by application to a justice of the Peace) but nothing in the act shall authorize the council to establish or publish a rate of wages or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall in future be paid.

A committee of the council shall be appointed, consisting of one master and one workman, who shall first endeavor to reconcile the parties in difference, but in case of their failure, the matter in dispute shall go to the council to be settled by arbitration. No lawyers are to be allowed to attend on any hearing. The masters are to appoint their own portion of the council and the workmen theirs. The act is not to be construed to extend to domestic servants or to farm laborers, and is to take effect on the 2d of July, 1867.

The Herald says that now Spain has got into trouble with England, an exchange of our monitor Miantonomah, now off Leghorn, for the Island of Cuba, would be a fair transaction. If anybody else, it remarks, has real estate to dispose of on the same terms, we can accommodate all comers.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Philadelphia special of yesterday says: A man named Lewis Linder, stopped the carriage of Mrs. Major General George Cadwallader, in Chestnut street yesterday. He said he could get no employment on Sunday cars, and he would not allow any one to ride there in a carriage. He was arrested and held to keep the peace.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, writes that Admiral Thatcher,

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

☞ THE DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

WE understand that applications were made at one of our iron mills, yesterday, by a number of stand-outers, for work at the reduced rates, but that they were unable to obtain it. The mill at which they applied, lately resumed operations in part, at prices fixed by the owner. The best he could say to the applicants was, that for the present he had all the workmen he wanted at any price; whether he should want more would depend entirely on the state of trade. He could only take the names of the applicants and give them his best wishes. This incident fully sustains what we have repeatedly said—that the question is not what the price shall be, but who will be able to obtain steady employment at any price?

EMIGRATION AND WAR.

A brick wall or even a stone one may be laid up too fast to be strong. And it is probably as true, that the population of a country may increase too rapidly for the vigor of its political health. It is supposed by some that the prospect of war in Europe will check the flow of immigration thence into this country. Others allege that it will be increased by that cause. Probably it would be if the people's will was as strong as that of Governments. But Governments are not accustomed to deplete their strength by allowing free emigration, when war is raising its demand for men at home. We consider it doubtful what the effect of European war would be on the great tide of emigration. Its diminution or its entire suspension for a time would not, so far as we can see, prove detrimental to any interest of our country.

We welcome immigrants and we admit to the full extent the benefits resulting from increase of population by that means. But the country gives no evidence of a lack of people in any department of useful industry. And so far as political, educational, social affairs are concerned, there does not seem to be any pressing need of demanding supply from that source. So that, should the threatened war in Europe necessitate the stoppage of emigration, no detriment would ensue from it to this republic. And in the mean time the assimilation to the American ideas and traditions would be happily going on and consolidating the people now here into a homogeneous and permanent political identity.

QUIETLY PROGRESSING.

Under the chosen method of adjusting the political condition of the Southern States, the military arm of the Government has nominally a conspicuous place. But there is no reason to fear that the coercive power will require application in reality, to any appreciable extent. Its functions appear to be more preventive than remedial, and in this respect, it will probably furnish confirmation to the maxim of practical philosophy, that an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. The passive virtues, or rather the virtues of passivity, developed under the system already, give promise of ultimate results equal to the expectations of the Congress that adopted it. And in the end, we doubt not, it will prove to be the very thing demanded by the occasion, and the one best adapted to set the States concerned in their proper condition in the Union.

The Southern people are taking the right course, so far as this Government measure is concerned, in quietly acquiescing in it. They may desi nate their course by what name they pl ase—submission, obedience, indifference—but it is acquiescence, and that is what is best for all parties. The positive coercion will be an infinitessimal quantity compared with the moral and rational influence the plan will exert in restoring order, prosperity and contentment to the distracted States. It will prevent the collision of races which would otherwise have been almost certain. It will demonstrate that the interest and preference of the loyal people are in favor of the best conditions of political restoration for the Southern States, and it will show a determined and principled purpose on the part of the loyal people and Government to have the adjustment made on right grounds and in a right way.

After such complete upturning of the foundations of society as has occurred, through the rebellion, in the Southern States, nothing less than a strong power was competent to govern efficiently. And especially was more power necessary than the States could exercise, even if they were willing, in disposing of those questions that were involved in the contest, and in defining the position of the materials of political society that were displaced by the war. Our general Government in repairing the evils resulting from this insurrectionary war is obliged to act for both parties; that is, for itself and the subdued insurgents. Herein is an occasion of embarrassment and of dissatisfaction that would not exist in a foreign war settled by treaty. But happily it is now in a fair way of securing the object aimed at—the restoration of the Union on grounds right and safe, and safe because right. The measure adopted is working as well as could be expected.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

Some of the journals in the Southern States are trying to persuade the farmers to turn their attention to the raising of grain crops and to general farming, and to desist, at least for a time, from cotton culture. In some respects, or rather to some extent, the advice is good, but that gives no assurance that it will be followed. In the reasons assigned for its support, it is weak and bad. The same thing has before, since the close of the rebellion, been proposed as a menace to the cotton manufacturing interests of the North. And it is not entirely disavowed from that connection at the present time. The tax on cotton is what produces the present irritation, and the scarcity of subsistence is laid hold of to give point and efficiency to the appeal in favor of grain raising and in opposition to cotton raising.

But if the farmers in the cotton States find it more profitable, as they doubtless will, to raise cotton, they will do it, and depend on buying the grain that they need. They will not neglect cotton because the Government will receive a small tax from the product, nor because the article is wanted in the North, provided it can be raised with profit to themselves. Their climate and soil and other advantages favorable to this crop, are such as to make grain raising and general farming comparatively unprofitable. Some of our Southern brethren give a good deal of might to bad political advice and to resentful passions, but it is hardly probable that they will sink so weighty a consideration as pecuniary profit in the mode of their farming.

THE recent adjournment of our Legislature and the unpleasant sensation still felt in consequence of some of its action, suggest the utterance of a sentiment which might be deemed more seasonable just before the fall elections. It is this, that the *received theory*, of the relation existing between public officers and their constituents is entirely different from current opinions and facts. It is a pleasant illusion to contemplate officers as servants of the people, delegated to give organic expression to their will, or to carry into effect their authoritative purposes. How quickly is that picture of fancy blurred and distorted by a glance into the journals of the late Legislature on subjects connected with railroad interests. Nor will the reality be brought into closer accord with the true theory till officers cease to be conferred as a mere reward for party services, without regard to the capacity or integrity of the aspirant. Unless the matter be taken hold of in season, and in the right way by the people themselves, and handled differently from what it has heretofore been, they will continue to be fooled and disappointed interminably.

THE next point of interest for the universal moving Yankee is our newly acquired possessions in the Northwest. We can safely conclude that it will not be many years before that region will wear another appearance, and assume a real importance in the eyes of the whole world. What enterprise will do in developing its resources will be done. Already the Pacific Railroad people have new ideas given them and new prospects opened, by the acquisition of this new country, its relations to the trade of the East, and the bearings its development will have on the Pacific Road and its branches.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to the fact that when Louisiana was purchased, the tendency was almost universal in some parts of the country to condemn what had been done; and many of those of persons who defended the purchase did so from party reasons, and not because they believed we had gained much by the transaction. Good money had been paid for bad land, and we had furnished Bonaparte with means for warring against the independence of Europe, just as some men now think we have helped the Czar to funds for the carrying on of war.

NATIONAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.—J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and also of the National Railway Convention, has issued a call for the reassembling of the latter body, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on the 8th of May. The object of the convention is to promote the mutual interests of the railway corporations of the country.

THE Philadelphia *Price List* says: The recent weather has had a beneficial effect upon the fruit, and early crops are expected to be less liable to damage from frosts and colds, than for several seasons past. The peach, apple, and pear trees indicate an unusual yield, throughout the entire counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Cape May, Gloucester, and Salem.

IN order to arrive at correct knowledge of the opinions of the clergy of Massachusetts on the question of prohibition, the Rev. Edward Otterman addressed to all of them a circular, to which 962 declared for prohibition, 56 for license, and 7 were in doubt. Of the 56 for License, 25 are Roman Catholics, 12 Unitarians, and 8 Episcopalians. Of the Orthodox Protestant and Universalist pastors, not one in fifty favors license.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.—An experienced engineer, R. B. Lewis, has commenced the preliminary operations in the construction of the bridge over the river opposite St. Louis. He is now boring through the sediment at the bottom of the river to ascertain the depth to the rock upon which the piers are to rest. The work is to be prosecuted with vigor and energy.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH stock Thursday, at New York, recovered about 2½ per cent. on the decline of 6½ per cent. of the previous day or two—selling from 35½ up to 37¾. The *Times* of that city ascribes the decline in good part to the organization of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, organized under the laws of New York.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Weed proposes a list of eminent citizens for the convention to revise the constitution of New York, and adds: "Nor, in our judgment, would enlightened clergymen be out of place in the convention. Why not send such men as Bishop Potter, Archbishop McCluskey, Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Rev. Mr. Chapin, &c., &c.?"

—Mr. Beecher can not go on the Plymouth excursion up the Mediterrancan. Bonner insists upon having the manuscript of the new story, and Beecher is pressed for it. In order to meet this "previous engagement," the Plymouth pastor must remain at home, and go to the Holy Land, &c., some other time.

—Gen. Carl Schurz has left the Detroit *Post* and removed to St. Louis to associate himself in the newspaper business there. Under his management the *Post* was ably conducted, but it is understood that thus far it has not been a paying institution.

—The latest case of taking revenge is that by Senator Fessenden, who because Portland took fire from a fire-cracker moved to exclude them from importation.

—It is asserted that Ristori has made $300,000 in this country.

—Says a London correspondent: "Give me a Yankee for finding a comfortable seat in Parliament. The other evening the eye of recognition cast over the peers' seats, might have discovered 'Carleton,' of the Boston *Journal*, comfortably seated between the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Oxford, quite as much at home, with his dress coat and white cravat, as either of them. Indeed, American correspondents are getting the reputation of being in league with all the potentates of Europe."

—The friends of Miss Kate Bateman, (Mrs. Crow,) the actress, will be glad to learn that she is now rapidly recovering from the very dangerous illness, caused by a poison which had infused itself into her system some months ago in having a tooth filled.

—In the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, a blacksmith of London, named Mark Scallot, made a lock of iron, steel and brass, of eleven pieces, and a pipe key, all of which only weighed one grain. Scallot also made a chain of gold, of forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key, and put it around the neck of a flea, which drew the whole with perfect ease. The chain, key, lock and flea, altogether, weighed but one grain and a half.

—Hon. Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island, elder brother of Senator Sprague, is erecting, at his own estate at Rocky Point, on Narragansett Bay, a building for the accommodation of the visitors to the New England Agricultural Fair, with a capacity for five hundred people. This gentleman is said to be the owner of a stable rivalling that of an English turf owner. His stables contain two hundred and sixty horses.

A remarkable carriage, that belonged to the late General Cass, is in a livery stable in Saganaw. It was purchased by General Cass in France, and by him brought to the United States. Before the introduction of railways he journeyed twice from Detroit to Washington in it, the journey at that time being the labor of weeks.

—The Government is interesting itself about the visit to Europe of Lieutenant General Sherman in the Quaker City. Mr. Seward has written to Consuls and Ministers at various ports to say that any attentions offered to the General will be fully appreciated. The Navy Department proposes to give the Quaker City artillery and flags.

—Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American Bank-Note Company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of General Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When General Washington saw them he was displeased. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head called it the Goddess of Liberty. If future artists will bear this in mind, they will always take Mrs. Washington's portrait for their guide when wishing to produce the goddess.

—The publication of the diplomatic correspondence of 1865, discloses that the impression generally prevailed among our foreign representatives abroad that Booth was arrested immediately after the assassination, and more than one foreign agent expresses to Mr. Hunter, the acting Secretary, his grief for Mr. Seward's death, and his estimate of his character. Mr. Morris, writing from Constantinople, is one of these, but he is able the next day to send a dispatch to the secretary expressing his joy at his recovery.

—One of the best of our extempore preachers affirms that he sometimes, in his best hours, loses all conscious hold upon his mind and speech, and while perfectly sure that all is going on well in his attic, it seems to him that something is talking up there; and he catches himself wondering who under the sun that fellow is who is driving on at such a rate.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* describes some of the leading members of the French Legislative Chamber. Jules Favre has a mass of silver-bevelled hair, and is careless and somewhat uncouth in appearance, with marked and expressive but not over comely features. Ernest Picard has a round, jovial face, curling, light brown hair, an eye full of fun, and a sly smile. He is short, fat, chatty and good-humored. Eugene Pelletan stalks in with a glance like a scowl, though he does not mean it. He has deep-set eyes, and thick, jet black, overhanging eyebrows. With all his austere demeanor he is kind-hearted. Garnier-Pages is tall, thin, slightly stooping, his wan features "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and his long, thin, gray hair falling straight down behind nearly to his shoulders.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A number of mills in the town of Neenah, Wisconsin, one day last week, were stopped by fish in countless numbers filling the races. Says a local paper: All of the races in Neenah and Merasha, and both branches of the Fox river, were literally filled with fish, to the exclusion of the water, which was thrown back by this great fish dam till the banks were in danger of overflowing. As soon as the news spread, thousands of people flocked in from the villages and country to see the strange sight.

The prospect for a large crop of peaches in Delaware is reported to be very flattering. The cold weather has had the effect of keeping the sap down and buds from expanding, and should they not be injured by late frosts, the crop bids fair to equal that of 1864.

A gun has been invented, says the *Scientific Review*, in France, in which electricity is very ingeniously applied to the ignition of the charge. Two small electric batteries are inclosed in the stock, the conducting wires of which emerge at the surface, near the breech, and by a very simple means are connected, at pleasure, with a very fine platinum wire within the charge, so as to render it incandescent, and thus ignite the powder.

On the Fourth of July next the "bird of freedom" will scream from the Gulf of Mexico clear up to the North Pole.

While the Woman's Rights Convention was in session at Albany, a horse car was crowded. There entered a severe looking female. An old gent rose to give her a seat, "Be you one of those women-righters?" he asked. "I be," replied the ancient. "You believe a woman should have all the rights of a man do you?" he inquired. "Yes I do," was the emphatic answer. "Then," said the man "stand up and enjoy them like a man;" and she had to stand up.

One of the most extensive farms in the world is that of General Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is about 200 square leagues in extent, on which there are grazing almost incalculable numbers of horses, beasts and sheep. This farm sends 50,000 head of cattle annually to be slaughtered. The horses would be sufficient to mount the cavalry of a large army, and a good many ships are annually laden with the wool of the sheep for Europe.

A gentleman who has traveled through the Carolinas, says one reason corn is so scarce and high, is because so much is distilled into whisky.

A wealthy capitalist having offered to advance the money a new enterprise is to be started in July next in New York in the form of a newspaper—morning and evening edition—conducted on the mutual plan, and to be called the *Reporter's Journal*.

During the past ten years 12,000 new buildings were erected in Chicago—more than 11,000 of which were built of wood—dry pine. It is the hardest city in the Union to combat fires—and perhaps the remark holds good in some other respects.

The Maine papers say a young woman in Brownfield, twenty-four years of age, recently extracted from her ear a kernel of corn which was planted there nineteen years before. It was whole, but slightly discolored. So the woman has shelled her ear of corn.

There is now very little fractional currency in circulation below the denomination of dimes, and, as the coinage of the new five-cent pieces goes on actively, they will soon be entirely cancelled. Congress should authorize the coinage of dimes. This is a kind of currency contraction that would meet with no opposition; for no matter what opinion people may entertain regarding the curtailment of greenbacks, they unanimously indorse the supersedure of the abominable fractional currency.

In New England and elsewhere, the operatives in the cotton and woolen mills are combining to resist the reduction of wages sought to be obtained on account of the stagnation of those branches of industry, and also to obtain a reduction of hours of labor.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says: It instantly removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use that was so loud the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentary and general debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the enconiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, forbid—buy to try. And if the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, is urgently, persistently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. MTW

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

CLOSING OUT OF A

Wholesale Clothing Establishment,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned would announce to their friends and the general public, that they have removed the balance of their stock to the THIRD STORY of the Building (No. 137 Wood street,) heretofore occupied by us, where we will close out the remainder of our Goods. We offer GREAT BARGAINS in

Ready-Made Clothing,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PIECE GOODS, &c.

☞ Country Merchants, Dealers, and all in want of Clothing, should call soon.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,
No. 137 Wood St., third floor.

BARNEY'S

PATENT SASH.

Advantages Claimed.

1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting rabbit excludes sand and dust.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.
4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effective application of sash bolts.
5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be speedily altered at trifling cost.

By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, one immediately over the other, and rabbited, yet when not closed, they pass each other as usual.

☞ Model to be seen at this office.
RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

SHELLS,

SHELLS, SHELLS.

Just received, direct from New Orleans, and for sale
25 bbls. Small White Shells;
4 bbls. Scollop Shells.
Just the thing for Ornamenting Walks and Flower Beds; also, for Cemetery Lots.
BECKHAM & LONG,
147 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—

100 bbls Fawn Lake,
100 bbls Arctic,
100 bbls Harbor Mills,
50 boxes Factory Cheese,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages Mackerel.

STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER

the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

FRESH BUTTER,

RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS,

TTHS AT 360 LIBERTY STREET.

JAMES McNALLY,

51 HAND STREET,

Would beg to call the attention of the trade generally to his large and well selected stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all of the latest Spring styles, which he offers at Eastern prices. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.

100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most important to them) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.

W. M. GORMLY,
tf 271 Liberty street.

AGENTS WANTED.

$200 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a new and useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO.,
630 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Fresh Pine Apples, Peaches, Strawberries, Damson Plums and Cherries.
Winslow's Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, Succotash and Tomatoes. Also, Shaker Dried Corn.
For sale Wholesale or Retail, by
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

OPENED

THIS DAY,

AT

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

IMPORTANT

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Holmes' Great Sanitary Tonic,

A tried and sure remedy for Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach and Costiveness. It gives Life and Vigor to the whole System.

Holmes' Rheumatic Compound

This Compound is the most valuable medicine for Rheumatism that has ever been introduced. It is a sure cure in every case, and has conferred untold blessing upon thousands.

To those afflicted with Ague we would call their attention to the Celebrated

HOLMES' AGUE MIXTURE,

A preparation which has never failed to produce a permanent cure, when all preparations have failed to produce the desired effect.

HOLMES' CELEBRATED

MAGIC PLASTER,

A remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and Pains in the Side and Back. It is the best preparation ever offered to the public, and will rely on its own merits for recommendation.

These Medicines were prepared by the late Dr. S. R. HOLMES, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and used by him in his practice for a number of years with the greatest success, and now defies competition.

The Medicines are Prepared and Manufactured by the Proprietor.

J. R. HOLMES,
33 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

And sold by all respectable Druggists in the country. Mail directions accompany each package.

All orders from a distance addressed to the Proprietor, J. R. HOLMES, Allegheny city, Penna., promptly attended to.

FINE

CLOTHING,

IN

LARGE VARIETY,

FOR

Men, Youths,

Boys and Children.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,

cod PITTSBURGH, PA.

KNOX'S

FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

GRAPE VINES.

CONCORD—The most valuable Grape in the country.
IVES' AND RENTZ—The best American Wine Grapes.
HARTFORD AND CREVELING—The best very early Grapes yet thoroughly tested.
MAHAFFA AND BLACK HAWK—Two new seedlings of the Concord, now attracting great attention.
IONA, ISABELLA, ADRIONDAC, and other desirable kinds.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

JOCUNDA—Our No. 700—Largest and most valuable of all.
FILLMORE—Next in value.
GOLDEN SEEDED AND BURR'S NEW PINE—Best very early.
WILSON'S—Best for canning.
TROMPHE DE GAND, AGRICULTURIST, &c.

RASPBERRIES.

PHILADELPHIA and IMPROVED BLACK CAP—Hardy and very valuable.

BLACKBERRIES.

WILSON'S EARLY, KITTATINNY, ROCHELLE, &c.

GOOSEBERRIES.

AMERICAN SEEDLING and ENGLISH VARIETIES, recently imported.

CURRANTS.

VERSAILLAISE, CHERRY, FERTILE DE ANGERS, WHITE GRAPE, VICTORIA, &c.

Our Catalogue, containing full descriptions of above and many other varieties, and terms on Small Fruit Culture, can be had at our store, or will be sent to all applicants through the Postoffice.

All orders filled promptly

J. KNOX,

No. 137 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND

DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

STATE LOAN.

THE

NEW

$23,000,000 STATE LOAN

We have for sale at EASTERN MARKET RATES, the New Bonds of the State of Pennsylvania,

5-10's, 10-15's & 15-25's

THESE BONDS BEAR

Six Per Cent. Interest

Free from Taxation,

And are considered a first-class investment in every respect.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PATTERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Boots, Shoes,

GAITERS AND BALMORALS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

NO. 142 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CAIN'S

Boot and Shoe Factory,

COR. FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S FINE WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Made to Order

PRICES LOWER than any other first-class Manufacturers.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. SELLERS.....FRANK VAN GORDER,
(Late R. E. Sellers & Co.)

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Carbon Oil, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,

NO. 341

Corner Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Agents for PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, COALE'S JAPAN and VARNISHES.

DRUGGISTS.

J. KIDD'S SON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

PROPRIETORS OF DR. J. KIDD'S LUNG BALSAM, and

The Peru Cough Balsam.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L H. DRUIT.

KANE & DRUIT,

CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS., ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct3

DRUGGIST.

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.

Special attention devoted to

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, AND FAMILY RECIPES.

jy5

DRUGGISTS.

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,

Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLANDOIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY FOR THE

LOWEST PRICES,

AT

107 MARKET STREET, NEAR LIBERTY.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

SOUTHWEST

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds.

$2,000,000 in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 Each,

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of their completed road to the Gasconade river, 142 miles from St. Louis, and 900,000 Acres of Rich Agricultural and Mineral Lands on its line.

The road passes through a country rich in agricultural resources and in minerals, and particularly so in Iron and lead; the iron ore of the Southwest Missouri being the purest known, ranging from 60 to 90 per cent. of pure iron. Rich and extensive deposits of specular oxide and red and brown hematites abound all along the line of the road and in the County Bonds to the amount of $900,000 are issued, and a large bonded debt of any State in the Union, and a large business is now being transacted in freighting from the East for the Eastern furnaces, the vast excess in yield of iron over other ores paying the differences in cost of transportation.

By a provision of the mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $10,000,000 of bonds, which for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received by the Company at PAR in payment for land. The land is now being disposed of at rates from $5 to $10 per acre. The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia, the winter being short and mild. For particulars address Colonel A. ALBERT, Land Agent, at St. Louis, Mo.

The Company has been recently merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, having a land grant of 50,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these bonds.

The road of the latter Company, when completed, will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, much shorter and of easier gradients than any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low price of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars apply to

WARD & CO., Bankers,

NO. 51 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

☞ THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telegraph Company of the United States, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, May 7th, 1867, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Election from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer and Subscription Books of the Company are closed until May 8th.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 27, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE Board of Directors of the Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government tax, on the stock, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 16 April, 1867, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, to those resident at New York, and at the Office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The Transfer Books will close on the 30th day of March, 1867, at 3 P. M., and re-open the 17th day of April, 1867.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—

The Subscribers to the Stock of the SUPERIOR PRESS BRICK COMPANY of Western Pennsylvania, will meet for the purpose of organizing under a charter, on the 1st DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 3½ o'clock, at the Monongahela House, in the city of Pittsburgh.

F. BAUSMAN,
ALEX. CHAMBERS,
D. W. C. HIDWELL,
JAMES REESE,
M. W. RETTZHOOVER,
WM. M. HERSH,
CHAS. B. CLARKE,
W. W. KNOX,
M. K. MOORHEAD.

11-12-20-22-30-1

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

WILLIAM McCLEAN,

Of Pitt Township, formerly of North Fayette, will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JACOB H. WALTER,

Will be a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.

D. C. HULTZ

Will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

MAJ. J. F. DENNISTON,

Late Brevet Major and C. S. U. S. Vols., will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. BOOBYER, JR.,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

225 LIBERTY STREET,

Has just received a Large and Beautiful Assortment of all the Latest Styles of Goods, suitable for the SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. Persons in need of

Clothing,

Would do well to call and examine this stock, as they have been purchased at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, and will be sold much lower than the same goods have been sold for some years.

None but the best workmen are employed, and customers can rely on having garments made to order in the best and latest style.

Call and examine the Stock and Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

225 LIBERTY STREET.

tf

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING OPENING OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

STRAW GOODS,

Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out. The latest Novelties in Ornaments, Flowers and Ribbons, to which we call the attention of the trade.

AFFELDER & CO.,

51 MARKET STREET.

Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

SPRING STYLE

HATS,

ONLY $6 00 FOR A GOOD

SILK HAT,

AT NO. 117 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
eod E. R. WILSON.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

MISHLER'S

HERB BITTERS,

THE

GREAT DYSPEPSIA CURE.

We have received the following communication from Capt. EDWARD DUFF, of East Liberty, asserting strong testimony to the great virtues of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, as a remedy for DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

EAST LIBERTY, March 25, 1867.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & BOLTON:

Gentlemen: I write to add my testimony to that of thousands of others as to the merits of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, that the sufferer may also have the benefit of my experience with your *Incalculable Medicine*. For many years I have been suffering with the very worst form of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and those who have been afflicted as I have know the trouble, pain and misery I endured. After suffering a number of years, I was induced to try your MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. The use of only a small quantity of this most excellent Medicine has effected a radical cure in my case, and I here take occasion to recommend its use to all persons similarly afflicted. I am much pleased to state that we are I have a Branch House for the sale of this remedy in Pittsburgh.

Hoping that MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS will meet with that approbation and extended sale their great merits entitle them, and that thousands may be healed,

The Daily Commercial

ontest at the Pittsburgh Female College.

o the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Since Faust's original partner, or some other inter, distributed, before inserting, my notice the contest of the Pittsburgh Female Colge, I must even write another, as the press as not done justice to that occasion. The aculty offered a beautiful writing desk as a ize for the best essay by one of the ladies who ld graduate next June. The large chapel of e College was filled by an audience of the inking religious portion of the citizens. Rev. R. Kerr, D. D., Hon. H. W. Williams and n. J. P. Sterrett, were the judges. The reading the essays was varied by music under the anagement of Professor Rohbock, principal anist of the Institution, and a teacher of om Pittsburgh has just reason to be proud. "Overture from Barbier de Seville," played him and his daughter, Miss Rohbock, and divertimento Brillante from Somnambula" by e same and J. Everson, were in the highest le of piano performance; and a rare treat to cultivated lovers of music who were present. tude de Concert," by Miss Zo Swissheim, a pil in the College, was executed in a manner at did credit to both pupil and teacher. The neral progress of the music pupils of the Colge, show great tact in Professor Rohbock, o has a rare gift in communicating his taste d skill to his pupils.

Mrs. Sheib, vocal teacher, Miss Emma P. Ayer and Miss Anna E. Foster sang severally d superbly. Mrs. Sheib has a rare voice, d rare command of it; and her pupils do her at credit. Miss Annie Kerr, a young lady th a sweet, thoughtful face, and in simple, t mourning dress, failed in her song through ndidity, and the failure was beautiful.

The contestants occupied places on the platm, and were that most lovely of all lovely hts a group of bright young girls; but they had ade the mistake of dressing more like dowager chesses than school girls. One simple, ite muslin dress, without ornament, would ve made a pleasant contrast.

Several of them have loads which indicate eflectual power, quite above average; but ne of them will ever greatly excel the mass her sex. The shoulders of their dresses are too long; and they fit too neatly and the waists. No woman ever ote her name high on the roll fame without raising her arm to do it, raisit habitually and freely as a blacksmith rking at a forge. No woman ever wrote a k that will live a century, indited a fine m, painted a fine picture or modeled a fine tue, who habitually wore a dress that a manmaker would call a fit. No Chinese woan's foot was ever more surely dwarfed by an n shoe, than the brains of American, English l French women are dwarfed by neat dresses. sa Bonheur raises her arms as freely as any woman. So does Harriet Hosmer and every ccessful artist, male and female. Had Mrs. owning's blood ran over blockade of corse, or band in its course from the tips of her gers, soles of her feet, and meshes of her in, to heart and lungs, she would never have iten one page of poetry, only verses, as hundds of well dressed women do. When our ools for girls take the ground of our milly academies, educate the body as well as the nd, woman will begin to do their share of world's thinking.

he essays were all too long. That which k the prize, "Where shall I write my name," Miss Louisa Ogden, of Penn Yan, "The ld's Perfection," by Miss Emma Boyd, of tsburgh, and "Hands," by Miss Francis ick, of Penn Yan, were so nearly equal in rit, that to distinguish was a mere matter of ce. I would have given the prize to "Hands," se three differed from all the others, in unis.

They did not wander from the subject. ichens and Mosses," by Carrie M. Mathiot, smithfield, was perhaps superior to all the rs in point of fine sentiments smoothly exssed, but some of them had no special refence to the matter in hand. No one of the ys were without positive merit, and the preing fault was this lack of concentration. eral erred in bringing in the planatary sys, which is always unmanageable in a school position; and one young lady made the take of assuming that the flowers at the om of the ocean have some trouble in bearup under the weight of the water; another stained that fairy divers find "myriads the young and beautiful dead" and all athed with sea weed in Old Ocean's caves. fish eat the dead folks, young and old, who lnto their dominions. Except these two erand they are common to young writers, troducing foreign matter, the compositions e each and all of a high order, and such as ause honest pride to the friends and teachof the young ladies. AARON SAUD.

IGHT on the heels of Judge Holmes's book iting Bacon with the authorship of what are wn as the writings of Shakspeare, became on knew everything and Shakspeare little or ing, another work has appeared which es Bacon in quite a new light before the ld. The author is the distinguished chemist las Von Liebig. He says he was led to study on's works in the pursuit of his investiga- s in natural history, and expected to find in n a vein of excellent substance, but he found adjectives and pomposity, and came away a his readings disappointed, dissatisfied and ty-handed. After citing certain passages Bacon had taken bodily from Gilbert, Dreband others, he says: "In these modern s of sensitiveness in regard to such things, on's act would certainly have been called plagiarism." In concluding he says: "The e and erroneous views of a past age often all among the people long after their s have been destroyed. Out of the worn-out rags of science Bacon ped a new garment to fit his ntrymen; and, although it did not cover r nakedness, yet every one found that it convenient and of good cut; and so, ough his labors to confirm the old falseds in possession of the ground, the new h which Newton, Harvey, and Boyle, ght to light had the more difficulty in ggling for acceptance." Liebig's judgments ld seem rather harsh if he were not so well ported by others. Any one who has read nboldt's "Cosmos" will recollect that he s Bacon was quite behind his age in mathtics, astronomy, and physics. That he was ust towards Copernicus and Gilbert, and Leonardo da Vinci had long before him ted of the method of experimental induc- . Laplace also said: "Bacon has indeed en the prescriptions but not the example of estigation." Lastly, Liebig's French transr says he was led to the work by finding big's views so exactly coincident with his; had been more deeply engaged with the ks of investigators and travelers of the teenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries reparing his work on Asia Minor, and was prised to find how arid and unsatisfactory on's works are.

HE *Round Table* indulges in the following icism of prevailing fashions:

've cannot say that we greatly admire the 'our of the most fashionable garbs we have erto seen. The extraordinary ascension of chignon is, we think, a physiognomical nder, as well as objectionable otherwise. re is a certain caricature of haughtiness in ffect which is not only a little ridiculous, more than a little unbecoming. A stranger t is quite unescapable with this species of ss—a look as if the young ladies had fallen the hands of wild Indians, who, comeling with the waterfall in their legitimate e, had scalped it up to the crown and left it e. The short dresses, too, are less graceful the trains, although far more sensible, and rotund skirts have collapsed with a precipy which has a very whimsical effect to the ceustomed eye.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

F HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-T—Piles and Fistula—Consolation for the ected—sufferers from these terrible penalties of ed nature, will find speedy relief by a few ays' ication of this popular ointment. A steady perance in its use, will, with the aid of the Pills, a radical cure without recourse to *ligatures*, her barbarous operations worthy the dark ages lence. The Pills are a most valuable agents digestion—and by their aperient action on the ds, they exterminate the primary cause of se. &c Sold by all Druggists.

F AN AFFIDAVIT—I, ISAAC L. DUSENRY, of No. 160 North Seventh street, Wilburgh, New York, being duly sworn, solemnly re that, last December, I was so severely afflicted Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three s, and that after having taken but three doses of CALEB'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, enabled to walk without assistance, and was restored to perfect health. JOSEPH FLEMAgent, 84 Market street.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1867.

PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTYIRST SECTION of an act relating to Allegheny ty, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of ndment to said section, approved the 30th March, 1866, I, DAVID BARNES, Jr., Treasurer of said County, hereby give notice that the Duse of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townwill be open and I will be prepared to receive ounty, State, Four and Bounty Taxes, for on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY. Said Taxes can be paid to the Treasurer until the 1st day of August with a deduction of er cent. discount for prompt payment to any g paying the whole amount of their taxes. will be no deduction allowed on taxes paid g the month of August. There will be ten per added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the st day of September.

ARSHAL'S SALE.

he District Court of the United States, in and e Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting in rmity

". Shreves & Co., } Libel.
vs.
imboat Forest City, }

irtue of a writ of *condemnation exponas* issued by id Court, and to me directed, in a cause civil ariume, I will expose to sale at the CUSTOM E, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in renoon of the 20th DAY OF APRIL, 1867, imboat Forest City, with the boat's machinckle, apparel and furniture.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, burgh, April 9th, 1867. U. S. Marshal.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1867.

IS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT hould the Union Paper Collar Company ld interfere with you in the selling of our , that we will guarantee to protect you d they serve you with legal papers, and send n to us immediately, and will take care of them, r you from all expense or trouble.

Yours, &c.,
MERSEROLE & LIBBY,
80 Center street, New York City.
nts, MURDOCK & PUTNAM, 74 Fifth st., burgh. tf

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of ORIS WALTHER, late of Duquesne Borough, ed, having been granted to the Register of Alegheny county for the County of Allegheny, s will present them, and those indebted make diate payment to

HENRY P. ROGERS, Admr.,
Penn street, Borough,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Allegheny, 7 Grant street.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of ddlebrands, deceased, late of the city of Pittsrgh, have been granted by the Register of Alegheny County to the undersigned, persons having y claims against said estate are notified to the same for settlement, and those indebted to the id estate are to make immediate settlement.

JOHN P. PARK, Administrator, or
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Att'y, 75 Grant st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Engagement of the great Lyric Artist and Cantatrice,

MADAM SCHELLER,

Late of the Winter Garden, New York, who will make her second appearance in

LADY OF LYONS.

Pauline.....M'm. Scheller.

Wednesday—LORLIES WEDDING.
Saturday—Matinee—Our American Cousin.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Tuesday Evening, April 16,
ROOT'S OPERATIC CANTATA.
THE HAYMAKERS,

Will be repeated in costume, with an Orchestra of Fourteen (14) Instruments.

Admission: Parquette and Dress Circles, $1 00; Family Circle, 50 cents. If secured Seats 25 cents extra, to be sold at Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street, commencing on Saturday Morning, April 13th, at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. performance to commence at 7½.

The proceeds of this performance are to be devoted to the Soldiers' Home, the Soldiers' Orphans Asylum and the Monument Fund.

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES---EXTRA.
WENDELL PHILLIPS
WILL LECTURE AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Saturday Evening, April 20.

Subject: THE LOST ARTS.

Ticket's to all parts of the house, 50 cents, to be had at the Library Rooms and from members of the Committee and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

JAS. B. SCOTT, BEN. F. JENNINGS,
O. P. SCAIFE, THOS. N. MILLER,
WM. P. HERBERT, JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr.
OLIVER LEMON,
cod Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23,
Grand Musical Entertainment, under the direction of
PROF. J. C. HOUGHAWOUT,
For the benefit of the poor. The
MISSES CAROLINE AND HELEN MCCAFFREY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will sing some exquisite gems on the occasion.
MISS HATTIE JONES,
MESSRS. APPELBAUM,
MELLOR AND MANNING,
Will kindly contribute their services.

Admission.....$1 00
Reserved Seats.....1 50

Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at Mellor's Music Store, SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 9 A. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
LECTURE BY
Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell,
OF YALE COLLEGE,
ON
Tuesday and Friday Evenings,
APRIL 16 AND 19, AT
MASONIC HALL.

Subject: "COAL AND COAL MINING."

TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Members of Association free.

W. H. MOORE,
J. A. BLAKE,
ELI. TORRENCE,
J. H. HOPKINS,
Lecture Committee.

THAYER & NOYES'
GREAT CIRCUS
AND COLLECTION OF
TRAINED ANIMALS.

This long established and favorite Circus and Animal Exhibition has been thoroughly re-organized and COMPLETELY RENEWED in every detail—thus enabling the management to present the public with SOMETHING FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE. Embracing all the paraphernalia and adjuncts necessary to a first class Circus. The limits of an advertisement will scarcely suffice for a full description of the outfit, or the talents of the artists employed in this unique establishment; but the proprietors take especial pride in directing attention to the *Equestrian Company*, which is composed of all the old favorites.

Horsemen, Gymnasts and Acrobats,
In the Profession.

A CAGE OF TRAINED LIONS,
Has also been placed in this Exhibition, which will be entered by
MR. CHAS. WHITE.
Who will give a sensational performance while in the midst of these formidable and ferocious beasts.

A peculiar and exceedingly thrilling feature in the show will be the carrying of a
Living Wild Lion Through the Streets,
Uncaged and unchained—a sight seldom seen.

At the same time, perfectly safe, the animal being under the rough control of its keeper.

THE EQUESTRIAN COMPANY
Embraces the elite of the arenic art, and whose names will answer for the assertion, viz:

Dr. Jas. Thayer, Humorist.
Mr. W. Noyes, Trainer.
Mr. C. Reed, Bareback Rider, &c.
Mr. Chas. Parker, the Contortionist and Clown.
Mr. H. Smith and Son, Double Equestrians.
Hogle and Keefe, Acrobats, &c.
The Mineo Brothers, Trapezists.
Mme. DeLorme, Equestrienne.
Miss Eugene DeFor, Equestrienne.
Master Wooda Cooke, great Boy Ridtr and Leaper.
Mr. Geo. Morest, Horizontal Bar Performer.
Mr. F. Robinson, Scenic Rider.
Mr. J. Hunterson, Batont Leaper.
Mr. E. Phillips, Vaulter, &c.,
With a Host of Auxiliaries.

LEARNED PONY AND TRICK HORSE
"GREY EAGLE,"
Will be introduced by Mr. Noyes.
THE COMIC MULES,
Will be introduced by Dr. THAYER, and the THREE CLOWNS, will produce their own credentials unsolicited.

THE GORGEOUS BAND CHARIOT with the splendid BAND OF MUSICIANS will be followed by the magnificently decorated carriages and vans, and will prove to be an eminently IMPOSING SPECTACLE very rarely seen in this country.

WILL EXHIBIT IN PITTSBURGH
ON THE
RED LION LOT,
FOR SIX DAYS ONLY,
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, APRIL 22D.

Doors open at 1½ and 7 P. M.
Price of Admission, 50 cents. Children under 17 years, 25 cents.
First performance on MONDAY NIGHT, at 7½ P. M.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,
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DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
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General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct8

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.
Dealer in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

TROWELS, TROWELS.—BRICK Layers' and Plasterers' Trowels, such as Brady's and Dutton's. Also Brick Layers' Hammers. A fine assortment for sale at JAMES BOWN'S
w8 136 Wood street.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND
CARRIAGE HARDWARE.
We have just opened for the SPRING TRADE, a splendid assortment of
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Carriage Hardware,
AND
Carriage Trimmings,
Which has been bought for cash at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. The attention of our customers and the trade in general is directed to our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
THOS. HARE & BRO.,
Successors to McWhinney & Hare,
135 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co
Importers and Dealers in
Hardware,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Sign of Anvil, Three Doors above St. Charles Hotel,
No. 50 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have in stock a complete assortment, adapted to the wants of
MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

JOHN T. LOGAN. GEORGE PARK. J. E. JOHNSTON,
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LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware,
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
HEAVY HARDWARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
LEATHER BELTING.
52 WOOD STREET,
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. H. LAUFMAN.....WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware.
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
82 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAYS & GETTY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
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TABLE CUTLERY.
A full assortment of Ivory and Hard Rubber Knives, together with a large stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c., at
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.'S,
corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

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Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.

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Manufacturers of HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, ROWS, POLES, and all descriptions of Wood Work for Carriages and Wagons, which we sell as low as any other establishment making same quality of goods. Send for Price List.

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Flint Glass, Tumblers, Goblets, Bowls, Dishes, &c., &c.
M'KEE STREET, opposite Adams & Co., Birmingham.
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N. B.—The Birmingham Passenger Cars pass the Works every ten minutes.

NEW CROP TEAS.
150 half chests Oolong Tea;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
15 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 half chests Imperial Tea;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguayra Coffee;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls White Drips.
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650 BAGS PRIME TO STRICTLY CHOICE RIO COFFEE;
50 bbls Lovering's syrup;
50 bbls B. & E. Syrup;
50 bbls Drips Syrup;
For sale low to the trade by
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TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $50,000 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED; interest 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation, equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus. For particulars address
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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NEW YORK.
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ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Sugar, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freights at General Rates as are consistent with security.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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OILS, OILS, OILS.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR,
Petroleum Lubricating Oils.
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,
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JOHNSON & PAINE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OILS,
For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.
JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
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SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And No. 1 CARBON OIL.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for Circular and Price List.
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WALKER & ARMSTRONG,
DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN
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F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

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STEIN BROTHERS,
Nos. 58 and 60 WOOD ST.,
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MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Men's and Boys' Clothing.
FULL LINES OF IMPORTED & DOMESTIC
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
And everything appertaining to the Trade. Also, a complete line of
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Sole Agents for GRAY'S PATENT MOULDED COLLARS, and another entirely new style of
Linen Faced Collars,
WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO BE SOLD AT
MANUFACTURER'S LOWEST PRICES.
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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
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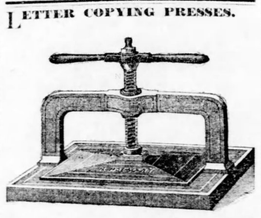

The subscribers manufacture and keep for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Letter Copying Presses, combining tasteful designs with the best workmanship.
They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.
R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.
Illustrated Lists sent on application.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.

Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line.....2:05 a m	10:05 a m
Mail.....6:55 a m	3:45 p m
Mixed.....9:20 a m	9:30 p m
Express.....2:20 p m	9:45 p m
Steubenville Accom'n. 3:30 p m	9:55 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.. 5:05 p m	8:20 a m

SAVING
60 MILES DISTANCE, 4 HOURS TIME AND 2 CHANGES OF CARS.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago Exp.. 2:20 a m	Chicago Ex.... 2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex. 2:20 a m	Cleveland Ex.. 2:30 a m
Erie & Y'gn Ex. 6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.... 10:25 a m
C. L. & Wlg. M. 6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.. 11:25 a m
Chic. Ex. Mail. 7:00 a m	Chicago Ex.... 3:40 p m
Chicago Mail.. 3:30 p m	C. L. & Wlg. Ex. 3:50 p m
C. L. & Wlg. Ex. 2:15 p m	Erie & Y'gn Ex. 6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.... 2:45 p m	Chicago Ex.... 9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex... 4:30 p m	C. L. & Wlg. Ex.. 9:40 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

F. Bro'n Acc... 9:00 a m	N. Bro'n Acc.... 7:20 a m
Lectodale Acc. 10:00 a m	N. Bro'n Acc.... 8:35 a m
Lectodale Acc. 11:50 a m	Wellsville Ac.. 9:55 a m
Lectodale Acc. 1:20 p m	Wellsville Ac.. 9:45 a m
Wells'n'N C Ac. 3:30 p m	Lectodale Acc. 11:15 a m
Lectodale Acc. 4:50 p m	Lectodale Acc. 1:05 p m
N. Bro'n Acc.. 5:20 p m	N. Bro'n Acc.. 2:30 p m
N. Bro'n Acc.. 6:15 p m	Lectodale Acc. 4:10 p m
Lectodale Acc. 10:30 p m	Lectodale Acc. 7:00 p m

10:25 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily. No Train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
no19

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of NEW JERSEY RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
Central Railroad.
On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.
Mail Train.....1:20 a m	Daily Express. 3:00 a m
Fast Line.....1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1.... 6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1.... 3:20 a m	Mail Train.... 8:20 a m
Braddock's No. 2. 7:50 a m	Braddock's No. 1. 9:40 a m
Wall's No. 2.... 8:50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex. 10:50 a m
Johnstown accom. 9:50 a m	Wall's No. 3.. 11:30 a m
Baltimore Exp.. 12:40 p m	Braddock's No. 2. 1:40 p m
Phila. Express. 1:50 p m	Phil. Express. 4:10 p m
Wall's No. 3.... 3:00 p m	Wall's No. 4.... 4:50 p m
Wall's No. 4.... 4:00 p m	Wall's No. 5.... 5:00 p m
Braddock's No. 3. 5:00 p m	Wall's No. 6.... 6:10 p m
Wall's No. 5.... 7:00 p m	Fast Line..... 10:05 p m
Allentown Ac.... 4:30 p m	Allentown Ac.... 9:50 p m
Emig't train. 10:25 p m	*Daily—all others Sundays as well.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 A. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.
NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.
W. H. HECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Depart.	Arrive.
Sharpsb'g No. 1. 6:35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 1. 5:30 a m
Freeport No. 1.. 8:40 a m	Mail..... 6:05 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 2. 9:10 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 2. 7:40 a m
Freeport..... 10:45 a m	Freeport No. 1. 9:45 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 3. 11:35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 3. 10:15 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 4. 4:20 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 4. 4:10 p m
Mail..... 4:20 p m	Express..... 2:05 p m
Freeport No. 2. 6:00 p m	Freeport No. 2. 5:30 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 5. 6:50 p m	Freeport No. 3. 6:50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 6. 9:30 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 6. 7:30 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.
Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty between Allegheny City, Sherlock street, Horn's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good from the tracks at stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 18

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PROGRESSING.—The work of constructing the Market street sewer is progressing finely.

PASTORAL CALL.—The Presbyterian church at Uniontown, has given a call to the Rev. W. W. Ralston, late of Churchville, Maryland.

GOING WEST.—A family of fourteen persons, from Johnstown, passed through the city yesterday, bound for the far West.

CHARTER GRANTED.—The application for a charter of the Miner's International Benevolent Association, of this county, has been granted.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—A new church edifice is about being built in Elizabeth township, two miles from Buena Vista, for the Presbyterian congregation of that township.

IN ANOTHER POSITION.—Daniel McMullen, formerly of the Mayor's police force, has been appointed day watchman at the Connellsville Railroad Depot in this city.

CARPENTER WORK.—Parties desiring jobs of carpenter work promptly and expeditiously executed, are directed to the card of Messrs. Haddock & Brownell. They are expert workmen.

POSTOFFICE CHANGE.—The postoffice at Hillsboro', Washington county, Pa., by order of the Postmaster General, has been changed to Scenery Hill, Washington county. Correspondents will hereafter govern themselves accordingly.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—The examination of students of the Western University, located at the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, will be held to-day and to-morrow. The next term will commence on Thursday, 18th inst.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—A new church edifice is being erected in the village of Shady Side, near East Liberty, for the Presbyterian congregation of that place. The building is of brick, one hundred feet in length, one story high and of gothic arch'tecture. It will be ready for occupancy next month.

"THE LOST ARTS."—The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, through their Lecture Committee, announce this morning that Wendell Phillips will deliver his celebrated lecture on "The Lost Arts," at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next. Such a rare treat should be enjoyed by a crowded audience.

THE HAYMAKERS TO-NIGHT.—Our readers will remember that Root's delightful operatic cantata, "The Haymakers," in costume, will be repeated this evening at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Miss Ernest. The gratification experienced on its first representation was manifested by enthusiastic applause, and the prospects are that there will be another large audience present this evening.

HYGEIA BASE BALL CLUB.—The members of the Hygeia Base Ball Club, of this city, met yesterday afternoon at the office of McMaster, Gazzam & Co., on Grant street, and re-organized for the ensuing season by electing the following officers: President—Joseph M. Gazzam; Vice-President—Dr. D. McNeal; Secretary—Chris. M. Magee; Treasurer—Thomas A. Cain; Executive Committee—Robert S. Silk, J. Weib Little, Capt. Chatham T. Ewing, Capt. J. R. T. Noble and Glasgow Curry.

ANOTHER TWENTY-INCH GUN.—Some months since a twenty-inch navy gun, designed for the United States gunboat Puritan was cast at the Fort Pitt Works in this city. The Government of Chile, however, becoming enamored of it purchased it, and yesterday a new one was cast to supply its place. The amount of metal required was seventy tons, or 140,000 pounds, and when the gun is finished it will weigh nearly 100,000 pounds. Its greatest diameter will be sixty-four inches, diameter of the muzzle thirty-eight inches; length of bore one hundred and fifty-seven inches. The depth of the pit in which it was cast is twenty-six feet, and the depth of the mould, inside, twenty-six feet nine inches. About two weeks will elapse before the gun will be sufficiently cooled to a limit of its removal to the proving ground. A ball, weighing one thousand pounds, will be used in the test, and about one hundred pounds of powder will be required to charge it. The cost of this monster will be about ten thousand dollars.

THE AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter Brown's Appearance---His Training Quarters Selected, and Work to be Commenced To-day--Hamill's Quarters.

The advent of the courteous and gentlemanly young Portlander, Walter Brown, who is to compete with our popular and equally clever townsman, Jimmy Hamill, for the championship of American scullers, has greatly increased the interest in this forthcoming important event. Hamill has pledged his competitor a fair race, and has promised that our citizens will extend him all the civilities that he could wish. This is eminently proper, as Mr. Brown is a courteous young gentleman who will merit the good opinion of our citizens. He comes among us to wrest, if possible, the championship from one of our own citizens—to do it by fair and skillful means, only asking that he shall have fair play. That he will receive anything else but fair play we do not for a moment doubt, as the reputation of our people, particularly the boating fraternity, in that respect is too well established to admit of doubt.

Mr. Brown, accompanied by his trainer, Jno. Shea, visited this office yesterday. He is in the twenty-seventh year of his age, is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. He is a ship-carpenter by trade, and the first race with the sculls he ever participated in was in 1858, at a regatta in Newburg bay. He has since appeared in some twenty single, double and four-oared races, in two-thirds of which he was on the winning side. His prominent feat with the single sculls was the defeat of Joshua Ward, ex-champion, September 18th, 1866, in Portland harbor, when he won the purse of $2,000, distance three miles, in twenty-two minutes and thirty seconds. He subsequently issued a challenge, the result of which was the making of the present match. Brown yesterday selected his quarters on the Monongahela river, between Lowrie's and Negley's farm, the same occupied by Joshua Ward in 1864. Here he will have the use of the boat-house of the McKee Boat Club, whose guest he will be, and who will anchor their boat-house during his stay in that locality. He will commence his training this morning, under the direction of Mr. Shea, who accompanies him, and will remain in his present quarters three weeks and a half, at the expiration of which time he will come down to the city quarters, and there spend the remaining portion of the time previous to the race in putting on the finishing touches. He is in good spirits and hopeful of the result.

Hamill will remain for the present at his quarters, at the foot of Ross street, and will continue to take his usual exercise with the clubs, dumb bells and pulley. He has not permanently located his training quarters, but they will probably be on the South side of the City. Hamill yesterday weighed one hundred and seventy-three and a half pounds, or five pounds more than his competitor. Our townsman is determined to leave no effort undone on his part to retain his well-earned laurels, and will give due attention to his training, to win the race. May the best man win, is the desire of all honest men.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before U. S. Commissioner Bailey.)

A PHYSICIAN ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Dr. W. J. Smith, of Lawrenceville, was before United States Commissioner John H. Bailey, of this city, yesterday, charged with passing, and having in his possession, counterfeit fractional currency of the denomination of fifty cent notes. It appears that last week three or four counterfeit fifty cent notes had been passed at the grocery store of Shields & Bouchre, on Smithfield street, and the proprietors, determined to put a stop to it, notified the United States detectives. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Smith, who was unknown to the proprietors, came into the store, and after purchasing some tea, tendered in payment a fifty cent note. He was asked where he got it, but he gave no satisfactory answer, obtained it, but the meantime were quietly notified, and the detectives for whom absent leaving the store he was taken into custody. On being searched, eight fifty cent bogus fifty cently notes were found in his possession. He was committed to jail for a hearing before Commissioner Bailey at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the hearing came on, the defendant's counsel asked for a postponement of the case until ten o'clock this morning, in order to obtain witnesses, which was granted. The accused was then remanded back to jail. The money found in his possession was of the kind usually counterfeit of that denomination ever manufactured, Dr. Smith is not unknown to the police, having been twice before for passing counterfeit money, in one of which cases he saved himself by turning State's evidence. The arrest of Dr. Smith was made known to our reporter on Sunday, but at the request of the detectives, with the understanding that no mention of it would be made by the other city papers, the fact was not published in these columns.

ALLEGED ROBBERS ARRESTED.

We mentic ned two or three weeks since that the store of C. L. Lucas, at Buena Vista, Elizabeth township, was burglariously entered and robbed of goods to the amount of over five hundred dollars. Information was made before Alderman Strain of this city, and the matter placed in the hands of officer Seth Wilmot. A day or two since officer Wilmot obtained information that some of the missing goods had been found in the possession of some young men residing in Elizabeth township. Yesterday morning, officer Wilmot, accompanied by officers William and Joseph Brown, started for Buena Vista, where they secured the aid of officer Stewart, constable of Elizabeth township. The officers arrested three young men named Howell Douglass, Thomas Douglass, Jr., and James Mansfield, whom they brought to this city. Howell Douglass, on whose person was wearing one of the shirts stolen from Mr. Lucas's store. None of the other stolen goods were found. Alderman Strain held them to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars each for their appearance at Court for a hearing. The young men all reside in Elizabeth township, about two miles from Buena Vista, and have always heretofore borne an excellent reputation.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Frederick Bebner yesterday made an information against Charles Patterson, charging him with attempted fraud. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant was indebted to him in the sum of seventy-six dollars and fifty cents for repairing his wagon. The defendant has now quit his business of hauling coal, and sold off all his effects, with the evident intention of leaving the county and defrauding the prosecutor of all the money due him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who resides in Fourth ward, Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Commissioners for Common Grounds Improvement Selected---The New Market House to be Built, etc., etc.

An adjourned meeting of the Councils of Allegheny was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Dill, Fallhaber, Hanna, Harper, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, McNeil, Reed, Smith, Windsor and President Riddle.

The report of the Committee on Street Railways, adopted in S. C., April 11th, was read and concurred in.

The action of S. C., in ordering the grading and paving of Fayette street, in the Second ward, and Ridge street, from Grant to Irwin avenues, was concurred in.

The reports of the Committee on Police, Fire Engines and Hose, and Wharfs and Landings, were read, and the actions of S. C. concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Common Grounds with the act of the Legislature providing for the improvement of said grounds, was presented and adopted.

Mr. Fallhauber offered a resolution for the repairing of the fence around the City Basin, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Dunham, a resolution directing the Committee on City Property to procure additional desks for the use of the new numbers.

Mr. Fallhauber stated that although he was a member of the Committee on City Property, he did not think any action had been taken in the matter. The members of the committee, with the Select Council appeared to overlook the claims of the members from the Common branch, and did not ask any advice from them.

Mr. Hanna moved as an amendment that a special committee be appointed to procure the desks. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented a petition from Messrs. Glenhausen & Crawford, asking that they be appointed at their works in Duquesne borough with water from the city works.

The presentation of this petition gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. McNeil stated that he had been informed that the gentleman who presented the petition (Mr. Kirkpatrick) had charge of the Water works during the consolidation of the superintendent, and had, for the paltry sum of six dollars, permitted a party to tap the main without a permit.

Mr. Kirkpatrick responded by stating that he had accepted the position tendered him by the request of the Chairman of the Water Committee. That matter which had been receiv d had been paid into the City Treasury.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was offered by Mr. Hanna, and passed.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution instructing the City Solicitor and Engineers to prepare an ordinance regulating the width of public alleys, with a view of having hereafter opened of a less width than heretofore. Adopted.

Mr. Dunham, presented a petition from property holders for the grading and paving of Jefferson street in the Second ward, Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Megraw offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be instructed to inquire by what authority certain parties in Duquesne borough have tapped one of the main water pipes belonging to the city, and if said parties have not had sufficient authority that the water be shut off.

Mr. Megraw also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for the erection of the Market House, and be paid for in bonds of the city, as provided for by the late act of Assembly. Adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils then went into joint session for the purpose of selecting Commissions to superintend the improvements of the Common Grounds. The chair-man stated that the commission, under the act of Assembly, would consist of three persons, when the following nominations were made: Messrs. M. McLaughlin, James Kelly, Jr., Dr. J. Kennedy, Wm. Phillips, David Mc'millan, Samuel Riddle, Alex. Negley, Geo. R. Riddle, John F. Jennings, Secs. Wishart, Jr., W. Painter, and John Heath.

The election resulted in the selection of the following persons: Messrs. James Park, Jr., Third ward; Jonathan Negley, Fifth ward; Richard Lee, Second ward.

The following members of Council were then chosen, by ballot, as members of the commission, Messrs. A. H. English, Third ward; John H. Siagle, Fourth ward; J. Patterson, Fourth ward.

The delegation from the First ward objected to the election, claiming that the First ward had not been fairly represented in the commission. The matter was then laid on the table, when on motion of Mr. Irwin those gentlemen who had received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

The Mayor then announced the nomination from Gen. Robinson, congratulating Councils upon the selection of a gentleman who had received the commission was received and filed.

A motion to appoint a messenger for the purpose of selecting available person for Recording Register of Mortgages, referred the matter to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

On motion Council adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Ingham, Hall, Irwin, Mothersill, Myler, Pace, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, A. D. Smith, Thomas, President McBrier.

The final report of the late borough of Manchester was presented and read.

A petition from the citizens residing on Washington street asking for a water pipe on that street. Referred to Common Council for the Introduction of Water. Select Council concurred.

A petition asking for the opening of Union street to North Avenue. Referred in Common Council to the Committee on Streets and Sewers. Concurred in.

A petition to grade and pave Washington street, Mayflower to Irwin avenue. Referred in Common Council to the Committee on Streets and Sewers. Concurred in.

A resolution, passed in Common Council at last meeting, authorizing the Committee on Fire Engines to contract with Gaines, Kinnard & Co., for the purchase of three horses, was presented in Telegraph, on the terms and conditions they propose, was introduced. The reading of the proposal was called for. The proposition of the firm was to sell three horses, with the use of a system harness with that of Mobile, and identical with that of Pittsburgh, for the sum of $600 each, to be taken away and the number of boxes less than in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Myler stated that he had been laboring under a mistake when he opposed the system now presented. He had become satisfied that it was better thoroughly, he considered that it embodied all the advantages of the Pittsburgh system, besides many advantages of her own. He was satisfied with the proposition of the gentlemen, and that he had examined the proposed system as thoroughly as possible. He had visited the stables where the horses of the firm were kept, and in fact left no stone unturned to satisfy himself in regard to the matter. He considered the system a good one, and recommended its adoption.

Mr. Kirkpatrick responded by stating that he had accepted the position tendered him by the request of the Chairman of the Water Committee. That matter which had been receiv d had been paid into the City Treasury.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was offered by Mr. Hanna, and passed.

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On motion Council adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE.

Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms---Address and Resolutions Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of citizens favorable to sending supplies to the South to aid those who are now in a starving condition, was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street. At the hour appointed for the meeting about a dozen persons were present, and after waiting for an hour, and no additions being made to the assemblage, a meeting was organized by calling Geo. H. Thurston, Esq., to the chair, and appointing the reporters of the press present as Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been stated, R. H. Kerr, Esq., said that twenty years ago a meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, to take measures towards alleviating the distresses of the residents of Ireland. The matter was brought up in the right way, and before the meeting adjourned $40,750 had been collected. If Pittsburgh had done so well for the residents of a foreign country, why would it not now exert itself to relieve the distresses of our Southern brethren? Mr. Kerr then offered the following, which was adopted:

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

"With charity for all and malice towards none."

We most respectfully call the attention of the people of Allegheny county, to the fact that famine has circled round the Southern States, in which a large portion of our fellow beings are suffering all the necessities to sustain life, starving unto death for the want of food in a land of plenty, we therefore invite the co-operation of our citizens throughout the county to assist with their (ample) means by contributing whatever they can spare of money, provisions, or such other kinds of produce that our people in their generosity and charity may be disposed to bestow. The necessities which reach us daily of the destitution of the southern people fill our hearts with anguish for the suffering beyond all power to relieve, except which calls loudly on the benevolent to assist in staying the hunger-stricken hand of death. We are furnished with plenty by a gracious Providence refined and the unfortunate. Will it be said our people that they stood all the day idle, and refused to help stow their mite on suffering women and children, who in we have lived and clothed in the image of the Queen of Great Britain and others? We trust that such a reproach will not be cast at our doors, whereby sending what we can spare may be the means of saving the lives of thousands of our fellow creatures. Then, friends and Americans, of Allegheny county, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and in the name of God we call upon you and on those who cannot assist themselves. We implore you in the name of humanity, by all the ties and conditions, to forward your means and assist in alleviating the great distress that prevails in our poor southern people. We appeal to every human heart to see all that can be done in the holy cause of preserving the lives of our fellow citizens in that portion of our common country. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it will be to call public meetings in such places in the county as may be deemed necessary. That the clergy be requested to call the attention of their respective congregations, to the distress in the South, and that a collection be taken up to aid the suffering poor. That said committee designate the place for address on the occasion. That *our friends and others* be requested to donate whatever they can spare in *corn, flour, or meal, bacon, or any kind of provisions*, and that the words "*May the God of all Grace and Mercy mix Compassion freely in the hearts of all in a merciful manner*" be inscribed thereon. That the committee have the power to fill all vacancies. If the city fail to run in its corporate limits, the committee call on the citizens of those districts to meet at the usual places of election on the same day, and appoint a committee to receive the articles. The commission forwarded to the committee at the Board of Trade rooms, and to the committee in each district. That the committee have the power to employ a suitable conveyance to transport the articles to the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and signified his willingness to transport all supplies for the suffering South over the road which is generously tendered free of charge.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Kerr were then adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as the Committee provided for in the resolutions: Messrs. F. B. Brunot, Rev. Jos. S. Travilla, R. H. Kerr, S. Jones, and Frank Ayers.

On motion adjourned.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS AT WORK.—Street Commissioner Hunter, of the First District, last week removed from the upper portion of Penn street, twelve hundred and sixty-nine loads of dirt. He has carted four hundred and three loads from the streets in his district during the month.

BRICKMAKER'S UNION.—The brickmakers of Pittsburgh and vicinity held a meeting at the Relief Engine Hall, in the Eighth ward, on Saturday evening, and organized a Protective Union.

Spring Suits, Spring Suits.

Our merchants, clerks, and business men generally, ought not to fail paying a personal visit to the extensive merchant tailoring establishment of A. Aronson, Star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 169, corner Liberty and St. Clair streets. Large and fine stock of Boys' Clothing.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The beautiful and artistic young actress, Meria Methua Scheller, gave an excellent impersonation o the impassioned "Juliet," of **Shakspeare**, last evening. Excepting the slight German accent, distinguishable only in a few sentences, the performance was really a meritorious one. Mr. Leak was a very fair Romeo, and as usual with him played with good judgment. To-night Minne. Scheller will personate "Pauline, the Lady of Lyons."

VARIETIES.—The unusual varied and attractive programme is announced for this evening, in which all the stars and favorites take part. An agreeable evening is to be expected at the Varieties.

ALLEGHENY BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—An association has been formed in Allegheny City, called the "Mechanics' Building and Mutual Loan Association," the object of which is to assist all its members in procuring homes. The Association meets every Tuesday evening at Sutton's Hall, No. 78 Diamond. The following are its officers: President—W. S. Taylor; Vice President—J. M. Donaldson; Secretary and Cashier—George Stewart; Directors—James Stewart, W. H. Hope, W. H. Park, R. T. Rodney, S. C. Robb, J. Harman, J. W. Taylor, W. J. Borland, Hugh Erskine, E. Hurd, John Green and W. M. Lautner.

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES at J. Kohen & Bro., No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

OPPOSITE Christ M. E. Church, Penn street—Sill & Gillespie.

HATS AND CAPS for the million at Graham & Byrne, No. 52 St. Clair street.

BISHOPRICK'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDERS at Yagles Family Grocery, No. 2 West side Diamond, Allegheny.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS—The best tonic extant. Sold by all druggists. Branch house, No. 26 Market street, Fahnestock & Holton.

CHILDREN'S HATS—The finest stock in the city. Every style for spring wear, Graham & Byrne, No. 52 St. Clair street.

THE FINEST FAMILY TEAS in the market at J. Kelsch & Brothers, wholesale and retail grocery, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny. Give them a trial.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

SPRING STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS.—Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street, have received a large addition to their spring stock of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., thoroughly liberal in the range of objects which it insures, embracing dwellings, warehouses, stores and other buildings; furniture and merchandise, etc., against loss by fire. It is conducted upon strictly business principles, and always has always calculated to benefit the insured. This is the true aim, and this is the policy of the company. Thus far the highest satisfaction has been given to every one who has confided in its stock or taken out one of its multiplied policies. The gentlemen who compose its Board of Directors are all personally known in this community for their unyielding perseverance, their business tact and moral integrity. These are qualifications which ought never to be overlooked by those who would insure to advantage. They reflect the highest credit upon the institution and constitute a guarantee that the interests of the insured will be sacredly regarded. The same may be said of the other officers of this Company, each of them being gentlemen of enlarged practical experience and valuable and unpressing moral integrity, which will not now exert itself to relieve the distresses of our Southern brethren? Mr. Kerr then offered the following, which was adopted:

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

"With charity for all and malice towards none."

We most respectfully call the attention of the people of Allegheny county, to the fact that famine has circled round the Southern States, in which a large portion of our fellow beings are suffering all the necessities to sustain life, starving unto death for the want of food in a land of plenty, we therefore invite the co-operation of our citizens throughout the county to assist with their (ample) means by contributing whatever they can spare of money, provisions, or such other kinds of produce that our people in their generosity and charity may be disposed to bestow. The necessities which reach us daily of the destitution of the southern people fill our hearts with anguish for the suffering beyond all power to relieve, except which calls loudly on the benevolent to assist in staying the hunger-stricken hand of death. We are furnished with plenty by a gracious Providence refined and the unfortunate. Will it be said our people that they stood all the day idle, and refused to help stow their mite on suffering women and children, who in we have lived and clothed in the image of the Queen of Great Britain and others? We trust that such a reproach will not be cast at our doors, whereby sending what we can spare may be the means of saving the lives of thousands of our fellow creatures. Then, friends and Americans, of Allegheny county, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and in the name of God we call upon you and on those who cannot assist themselves. We implore you in the name of humanity, by all the ties and conditions, to forward your means and assist in alleviating the great distress that prevails in our poor southern people. We appeal to every human heart to see all that can be done in the holy cause of preserving the lives of our fellow citizens in that portion of our common country. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it will be to call public meetings in such places in the county as may be deemed necessary. That the clergy be requested to call the attention of their respective congregations, to the distress in the South, and that a collection be taken up to aid the suffering poor. That said committee designate the place for address on the occasion. That *our friends and others* be requested to donate whatever they can spare in *corn, flour, or meal, bacon, or any kind of provisions*, and that the words "*May the God of all Grace and Mercy mix Compassion freely in the hearts of all in a merciful manner*" be inscribed thereon. That the committee have the power to fill all vacancies. If the city fail to run in its corporate limits, the committee call on the citizens of those districts to meet at the usual places of election on the same day, and appoint a committee to receive the articles. The commission forwarded to the committee at the Board of Trade rooms, and to the committee in each district. That the committee have the power to employ a suitable conveyance to transport the articles to the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and signified his willingness to transport all supplies for the suffering South over the road which is generously tendered free of charge.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Kerr were then adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as the Committee provided for in the resolutions: Messrs. F. B. Brunot, Rev. Jos. S. Travilla, R. H. Kerr, S. Jones, and Frank Ayers.

On motion adjourned.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS AT WORK.—Street Commissioner Hunter, of the First District, last week removed from the upper portion of Penn street, twelve hundred and sixty-nine loads of dirt. He has carted four hundred and three loads from the streets in his district during the month.

BRICKMAKER'S UNION.—The brickmakers of Pittsburgh and vicinity held a meeting at the Relief Engine Hall, in the Eighth ward, on Saturday evening, and organized a Protective Union.

Spring Suits, Spring Suits.

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THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.—Wonders never cease. The most pleasant is the wonderful stock of rare and fragrant Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, etc., to be found only at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street. Everything in the tobacco line will be found at this place.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. HAS SPECIAL FEATURES which are very attractive to persons desiring to insure their lives. Its mutual premiums are lower than the majority of the companies in the United States; its non-participation premiums are lower than any company in the world. Every one is invited to examine its plan of business, which will be given with pleasure by

JAS. A. MCCAFFERY, Agent.
No. 11 Hand street, Pittsburgh.

I HAVE been troubled with dyspepsia for many years. I was almost reduced to a skeleton with it. Since commencing using the Indian Herb Doctor's treatment, I have gained twelve pounds, and I am perfectly cured.

A. MCLUCKIE, French's Landing.

When I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street, I could hardly walk a single block. I had the consumption. I have gained seven pounds of flesh in two weeks. My coughing and spitting are gone, and I am able to attend to my business. EZRA ESTLE.

Allegheny City.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

A TIMELY WARNING.—It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *amyl* or *fusel oil*, a *mortal poison*, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye, with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-billious, and aparient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia, and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostors.

MARRIED:

VARNER—MCCLURGH—On Sunday, April 14th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. V. Kilkelly, D. D., Maj. M. VARNER to Miss MATILDA McCLURGH.

DIED:

WRIGHT—On Sabbath morning, April 14th, Miss ELIZABETH H. WRIGHT, daughter of Robert Wright, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, TUESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, from the family residence, corner of Logan and Franklin streets, Sixth ward.

DIED—Friday morning, 12th inst., NATHANIEL DIKE, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Thos. S